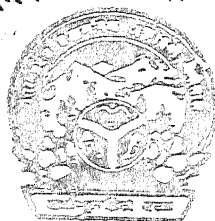


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LUCKNOW.

Supplementary notes and statistics to

VOLUME XXXVII

OF THE

**District Gazetteers of the United Provinces
of Agra and Oudh**



ALLAHABAD :

Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

1916.

Alterations and Additions to Part A of the Lucknow District Gazetteer, bringing it up to date (1915).

Page 2.—“TOPOGRAPHY.”

Add at end of paragraph—

“A subsequent experiment with a tube well, which was made in 1913, has given rise to a belief that a reliable and lasting supply of clean, wholesome water is available at a depth of 167 feet below ground level and a permanent tube well is now being constructed. It is noteworthy that the soils passed through in the subsequent experiment were mainly clay and sand.”

Page 3.—“GOMTI RIVER.”

Add at end of paragraph—

“In order to raise the river level within the limits of the city of Lucknow for sanitary reasons and also to provide a better river frontage, a weir was constructed by Government in 1913 just below the Paper Mills.”

Page 4.—“TRIBUTARIES.”

Add at end of paragraph—

“Its waters are noted for healing powers and for conveying a purity of tint in cloth-printing.”

Page 8.—“THE OLD CANAL.”

After “Sir Colin Campbell” in the last line on the page add—

“The portion within the city of Lucknow lying between the Naka Hindola bridge and the river Gumti has been provided with a cement drain in the centre of the bed and handed over to the municipality. A slight re-alignment was effected when the cement drain was laid, the curved portion north of the Wingfield park being excluded and the canal carried thence direct into the river.”

Page 13.—“FAUNA.”

Add at end of paragraph—

“Moreover all but what may be termed permanent ‘jhils’ are soon drained by the surrounding cultivators and even the

permanent 'jhils' yield very little wild fowl owing to the constant disturbance caused by the basket lifts."

Page 13.—CATTLE.

Cancel the figures "1899" in line 9 and *substitute* "1908-09."

In line 10 *for* "123980" *read* "126790."

In line 11 *for* "6897" *read* "6534" and *for* "60387" *read* "52,676."

In line 13 *for* "33716" *read* "33860" and after this figure *add* a fresh sentence. "There has been very little change in the past 10 years."

Page 14.—SHEEP AND GOATS.

In line 1 *for* "1899" *read* "1908-09" and *for* "23272" *read* "21,970" and *for* "60,459" *read* "88,492."

Page 14.—CATTLE DISEASE.

Add after the words "eight only" in line 19: "There has been nothing remarkable about the figures for cattle disease in recent years. No special outbreak has occurred, but rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease have continued to be prevalent."

Page 14.—CATTLE DISEASE.

Cancel the words in lines 21 and 22 "the services of a veterinary assistant have been placed under the disposal of the district board" and *substitute*—"The district board now has one veterinary assistant at its Veterinary hospital in Havelock Road, Lucknow, and two others tour throughout the district. The second touring assistant was added in 1914. Besides these, there are three assistants who work in the municipality. A special Veterinary Research Laboratory has been opened in Lucknow by the Government under the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department."

Cancel the last sentence of the paragraph.

Page 15.—"FISHERIES."

In line 5 *after* "Bara Banki" *add* "and Fyzabad." *Cancel* the next sentence and *substitute*: "There are no separate fish markets in the city, but fish is sold in the Aminabad and Sabzi-mandi markets and also in the Saunders' market where a special fish section is to be constructed. The major portion of the daily supply is however hawked round and this is also the case in the small towns and villages in the district."

In line 12 *after* "varies" *add* "considerably."

In line 13 *after* "quality" *add* "and demand. The price sometimes rises as far as ten annas a seer but,"

Page 16.—HEALTH.

In line 3 omit the "*" "

Add before the last sentence of the paragraph:—"During the eleven years ending in 1911 the average death rate for the district was 46·64 per thousand and the average birth rate 41·74 per thousand. The health of the adult population of the city of Lucknow has improved considerably since 1911, but infantile mortality still remains very high in spite of the more active operations of the Health department. Want of good trained midwives is the principal cause."

Page 17.—FEVER.

Add at end of the paragraph:—"Travelling dispensaries and the quininisation of schools have helped to improve matters, while a better knowledge of hygiene and sanitation are gradually reducing the breeding grounds of the mosquitoes."

Page 17.—CHOLERA.

Add at end of paragraph "No violent outbreaks have occurred in later years."

Page 18.—SMALL-POX.

Cancel the sentence commencing "The staff" and the two sentences following it and *substitute*: "The Vaccinating staff now consists of an Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, and 21 vaccinators, of whom 9 work in the municipality under the Health Officer and 12 in the district outside under the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination. The Lymph Dépôt at Lucknow has been abolished. The district and municipal boards now obtain lymph from the Patwa Dangar Lymph Dépôt near Naini Tal"

In line 12 *cancel* the word "average."

In lines 13 and 14 *cancel* the words and figures "the five years ending 1902 was 26,366" and *substitute*:—"1911-12 and 1912-13 are returned at 22,908 and 23,711 respectively."

Page 18.—OTHER DISEASES.

In lines 5 and 6 *cancel* the sentence commencing "Plague has only" and *substitute*: "Plague has been continuously present in Lucknow from 1902 onwards."

In line 11 "after limits" *add* "In 1907 it assumed a violent epidemic form and accounted for 12,495 deaths. The city had a remarkable freedom from this scourge for about five years and has had no violent outbreak since 1907."

Page 19.—"NATIVE MEDICINE."

Add at the end of paragraph:—"A second hospital—for treatment of patients by the 'Yunani' method—has been opened in the city by Hakim Abdur Rashid, together with a school for instruction in Yunani medicine and surgery. These institutions receive the support of the municipal board. The number of patients treated at this hospital and the free dispensary has increased enormously in the past three or four years."

Page 21.—CULTIVATED AREA.

Add after "per cent." in line 20 "while in 1912 the cultivated area had again risen to 374,990 acres."

Page 23.—"CULTIVATION."

Add at end of paragraph:—"In the city the cultivated area has remained about the same, the land all round except the brick earth and *kankar* areas being freely cultivated. This is principally due to the liberal supply of manure available in the past. Since the introduction of modern sewers with their attendant water-flushed latrines and pail dépôts the supply available for cultivators has decreased, but the area under cultivation has been affected but little.

The municipal board has a small sullage farm near the Wingfield Park which has proved a success, there being an abundant supply of effluent for irrigation and manuring purposes. A scheme is now in hand to take all the city sewerage and sullage on to one large farm at Juguli on the Bira Banki Road."

Page 33.—FAMINE OF 1907-08.

After the paragraph on the famine of 1897 *add* a fresh paragraph:—

"In 1907 the rains failed. Prices rose greatly in the cold weather following and the city was declared a famine area on 1st December, 1907. The district was declared a scarcity area on 1st January, 1908. It was never found necessary to open test works though a considerable number of aided works were undertaken. A poor-house was opened in the city, but never

greatly resorted to. There was always a good demand for labour throughout the district, especially in the city, and a lavish distribution of *tagavi* largely relieved the agricultural distress. Gratuitous relief was distributed in the city and in eight or nine large villages. Distribution of gratuitous relief lasted till the end of August, 1908. It was managed through non-official agencies. A good deal was also done by the private charity of large land-owners. The distress, however, was never keenly felt in this district. The 'rabi' outturn was good, and with a good 'kharif' following abnormal conditions passed away."

Page 34.—FAMINE PRICES.

Cancel the last sentence and *add* at end of paragraph: "After the 1907 famine prices of food grains rose considerably in the following cold weather. Wheat touched $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, barley $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, *arhar* $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, *bajra* 10 seers, and rice best and common about $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers respectively."

Page 35.—FAMINE PRICES.

Add at end of paragraph: "The failure of the rains in 1913 again caused prices to rise in the following cold weather. Wheat rose to 9 seers, barley to 11 seers, *arhar* to 7 seers, *bajra* and *juar* to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and rice best and common to 4 seers and 7 seers respectively, while the price of wheat during the latter end of 1914 and the beginning of 1915 fell to the abnormal rate of 6 seers to the rupee in Lucknow city, one of the main causes being the war."

Page 35.—WAGES.

In the first line *cancel* the words "appear to have."

In line 2 for "since" *read* "from" and after "settlement" *add* "to the census of 1901."

In line 8 for the words "since 1873" *read* "From 1873 to 1901."

In line 9 *cancel* the word "have" and *cancel* from "and at the" to the end of the sentence: *substituting*:—"but have greatly risen of late years. The average wages of ordinary carpenters and blacksmiths is now 12 annas a day, while masons get about 8 annas a day. The more skilled of these workmen get from 2 to 4 annas a day more than the average rates quoted above. Basket workers get 4 annas a day and women doing embroidery

work about the same. The ordinary labourer gets from 4 to 6 annas a day. Skilled labourers receive more than the above in many cases while mechanics and plate-layers, etc., on the railway obtain much higher wages."

In lines 12, 13 and 14 *cancel* the sentence commencing "In Lucknow" and the sentence following it.

Page 36.

In line 3 for "two" read "3 to 4."

In lines 3 and 4 *cancel* the words "except in the case of the finest muslins."

In lines 4, 5, 6 and 7 *cancel* the sentence commencing "women are so numerous"

Page 37.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Add at end of paragraph "Tailors use a special measure of length viz. the '*girah*'. Sixteen '*girahs*' make a '*gaz*' or yard. Masons and carpenters also use separate units of varying relations. The commonest are 16 '*pain*'=4 "*soot*"=1 inch and 24 '*ungal*'=12 '*tassoo*'=1 '*hath*' or $\frac{1}{2}$ '*gaz*' the '*gaz*' being less than the British yard.

The following system of weights is used throughout the district for weighing gold, silver, jewellery, scents and essences, and the like, 4 '*jo*'=1 "*rati*", 8 '*rati*'=1 "*masha*" and 12 '*mashas*'=1 "*tola*."

Substitute for the first three sentences:—

Page 38.—"COTTON FABRICS."

"The steady growth of this industry at Cawnpore has probably affected the Lucknow manufacturers more than anything else, but the industry has steadily declined and now there are only about 1,200 persons actually employed in the industry and this number includes those in the cotton-ginning and spinning mills at Talkatora."

Page 39.

In line 5 *cancel* the sentence commencing "In Lucknow" and the one after it and *substitute* :—

"In Lucknow itself practically only cotton fabrics of the coarser kind are now made and the fine muslins for which at one time it was so famous have now become a thing of the past. The chief centre for the manufacture of these muslins was

Mukaneeya Tola in Wazirganj, from whence the weavers migrated to Mahmoodnagar in Chauk."

In line 11 for the sentence commencing "The muslins" *substitute*—

"The muslins of Lucknow were known as *malmal*, *tarandam*, and *addhi*. The last was usually employed as a ground-work for *chikan* embroidery and was preferred to the European article. *Sharbati* was also one of the muslins then manufactured, but was dyed yellow with safflower. There was another muslin of a very superior kind which was made in the older days which was known as *maimoodi* and one somewhat inferior to it known as *sainoo*. These were of a very expensive type and probably fell out of use after the annexation on the Mutiny."

Both bleached and unbleached, plain and striped muslins were made, the striped ones being known as *doria*.

In line 16 for "eight" *read* "two."

In line 17 for "run" *read* "ran" and after "yards" in the next line *add* "These must, however, have been the older type of muslin known as '*maimoodi*' referred to above."

In line 18 for the sentence commencing "as the best" and the next sentence *substitute*—

"The low price of the best European-made muslins made it impossible for the local fabrics to compete with them. Moreover the hand-made article displayed a want of evenness which the machine-made goods possessed to a degree. The only advantage the local fabrics had was an exceptionally soft finish. The demand has gradually declined until at the present moment it cannot be dignified by that name and it is doubtful whether a single piece of muslin is now made in Lucknow. A weaver could turn out about a yard and a quarter of muslin daily, for which he was paid three to five annas. '*Garha*' cloth is made much more extensively than formerly, as most of the weavers of muslins had to take to its manufacture as the muslin industry declined."

Page 39.—"COTTON-PRINTING."

In line 1 for "is still a" *substitute* "is not the" and after Lucknow *add*—"that it was."

In line 2 for "and" *substitute* "although."

In line 3 *cancel* the words "Jhansi Tola" and *substitute* "Mashakganj."

In line 10 *cancel* the sentence commencing "The chintz" and the succeeding sentence and *substitute*—

"The cotton-printers have devoted a good deal of their time in later years to the preparation of bed-spreads, curtains, quilt-covers and table-cloths. Chintz and printed nankin still continue to be turned out, but not to the former extent. The fastness of the dyes is what keeps the cotton-printing industry of Lucknow going, otherwise the cheaper and more attractive European-made articles would soon kill the industry."

In the last line *cancel* the sentence commencing "They are sold" and *substitute*—

"The prices of table-cloths, etc., vary from 12—up to 10—while chintz and nankin fetch from 1/8 to 5—per piece of 3 yards.

An attempt is now being made by the cotton-printers in Daulatganj to copy a very expensive type of printed muslin for which they are asking Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8 a yard."

Page 40.—"DYES."

In line 3 *cancel* from the words "but unfortunately" to the end of the sentence and *substitute* "but cheap foreign dyes have affected this industry to such an extent that practically all of the colouring materials used in the past have dropped out of sight and are not even known to the majority of the present dyers."

Before the last sentence *add* the following :—

"These colours are not used by a single one of the present dyers, they all depend on the cheap dyes turned out in Europe and Japan. They have the advantage of being available in every conceivable shade and tint and very little preparation is required before they are used. The war has resulted in a stoppage of the supplies and as soon as present stocks are used up the dyers will be driven back to the time-honoured methods of their forefathers until a supply of cheap dyes is again available."

Page 41.—"CHIKAN WORK".

In line 1 for "on *adhi* muslin" *substitute* :—

"On English muslin which has superseded the locally-made article known as '*adhi*.'"

In line 6 after word "natives" *add* "and many Europeans, while embroidered caps find a ready sale with all classes. Exhibitions have done much to bring this work before the notice of the public of late years and excellent sales were made by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Tulsi Ram and Kedar Nath who had a stall in the 'white city'. Besides these sales, many new ideas were picked up and now the majority of dealers stock excellent robes, blouses, lace, etc., for which good prices are obtained."

Cancel the sentence in line 6 commencing "The price is low."

Cancel the sentence in line 11 commencing "The industry."

In line 14 for "affords" *read* "afforded" and after "court" in line 16 *add* "but many men have come into the field since and the finest work is now done by them."

In line 17 for the word "are" *read* "were" and in the next line for the word "is" *read* "was."

Add at the end of the paragraph "*phundha* was a pattern like '*bachia*' only more raised and always circular in shape. The "*muri*" pattern has been dropped, but all the others are still in use. Rough *chikan* work is now being done by the women in the villages and towns surrounding Lucknow and this finds a ready sale in the city among the poorer classes."

Page 42.—"KAMDANI".

For the sentence commencing "The demand" in line 5 *substitute*—

"This industry has declined to a considerable extent and there are now only about 20 to 25 small workshops. *Saris* are still turned out in large quantities and also caps. Other articles are practically made only to order now."

Page 42.—"GOLD LACE."

After "English word" in line 10 *add* "The broad *lachka* is known as *patta*. There are also *chutki*, *gokaroo* and *dhammal*."

Add at the end "and the Allahabad Exhibition".

Page 43.—"WOOLLEN FABRICS."

For "*asan*" in line 15 *read* "*asane*". *Cancel* the words "the latter" in the same line to end of paragraph and *substitute*—
"The former are used in Hindoo worship while the latter

are those on which Musalmans say their prayers. The *asanee* is made of felt and the *jainamaz* like a durree or pile carpet."

Page 44.—"BIDRI-WARE."

In line 5 *cancel* the words "and is now an important industry" and *substitute* :—

"Soon after 1873 and in 1881 there were eleven workers, while a year later the number rose to no less than 31. The industry has however declined again and there are now practically only two workers left. It is impossible to say whether the decline was a gradual one but as far as can be ascertained, the industry continued to flourish more or less steadily until about 1905-06 since then it has rapidly declined and is now all but extinct there being very little sale for the ware. It is more than likely that the cheaper Moradabad ware has been the cause of the ruin of this industry as the principal article turned out by the *bidri* workers was the '*farshi*' or water-bowl of the *hugqa* and practically everyone uses the Moradabad made article now."

In line 12 *cancel* the sentence commencing "The recovery of the industry."

Page 43.—"SILVER-WORK."

In line 9 after "was once" *add*—"and is still."

After "enamel" in line 11 *add* :—"good work is still turned out, but very rarely."

Page 45.—"OTHER METALS."

For the words "almost entirely" *substitute* "largely" in line 2 and after the word "metals" in the same line *add* "worn-out articles are freely purchased and melted down."

After "Gumti" in line 6 *add* "but in later years Yahiaganj has become more prominent as a centre of the brass industry. Tikaitganj has also a fairly large number of artisans and there are many little brass-workers dotted all over the city."

For the sentence commencing "The trade" in line 12 *substitute* :—

"The trade which declined to a large extent after the Mutiny, has again picked up owing to a demand for brass-fittings for the cheap harness and saddlery turned out at Cawnpore which the Yahiaganj workers meet."

Page 45.—WOOD-CARVING.

For the first two sentences *substitute*—

“Wood-carving which was once quite an important industry and for which the Lucknow craftsmen obtained a well-deserved name, has disappeared altogether. None of the carved doors and façades of wood, a fine specimen of which was sent to the Glasgow Industrial Exhibition in 1888, are now made. The work in the past however was of a particularly high order and

Cancel the sentence commencing “Besides” in line 6 and *substitute*—

“Besides these doorways, carved tables, chairs and other household furniture was made, chiefly in *shisham* and *tun* wood.”

Page 47.—“POTTERY.”

After “Musalmans” in line 2 *add.*—“This industry has continued to flourish and sales are probably much more than they were formerly but the work turned out is not of such a high order as it was in the past.”

After “London” in line 10 *add.*—“Specimens of this work are to be found in Hasanganj and similar tiles can be seen on the roof of the garden-houses in the Gupta Park at Fyzabad. These tiles were probably the outcome of an attempt to copy the famous Chinese-made tiles of Akbar’s time.”

In line 13 *for* “the trade” *read* “this trade.”

Page 47.—“MODELLING.”

After “art” in line 2 *add.*—“although other towns in India, notably Jaipur, have turned out some really good models, the industry having been started there by the State with the aid, it is believed, of Lucknow craftsmen.”

After “exported” in line 10 *add.*—“to many places but.”

In the last line on the page *for* “are” *read* “were.”

Page 48.

After “photography” in line 2 *add.*—“but terra-cotta models are not made to any extent now. A relative of Mohan Lal’s.”

Cancel the words “His relative” in line 2.

After “Nizam” in line 4 *add.*—“Jia Lal was another good craftsman, but he has given up this work to take up the more lucrative business of building contractor. He was persuaded to make three small models for the Allahabad Exhibition—one the

model of a dancing-girl, which was beautifully coloured—fetched the high price of Rs. 15.”

Page 48.—GLASS.

Cancel the paragraph and *substitute*—“ The glass manufacture of Lucknow is a thing of the past and it is doubtful whether it ever attained the dignity of an industry. The industry is said to have been brought from Multan by two craftsmen years ago and that it took root, but there are only two blowers left and they make only a bare living out of it. Old broken glass is bought from different places and made into flimsy pickle-jars, medicine bottles of the Indian pattern and very inferior chimneys. The articles are cheap of course and extremely brittle. There was a very shapely glass *lota* blown by one of the two remaining blowers which was exhibited at Allahabad. Glass walking-sticks which used to be a speciality of the Lucknow glass-blowers are now no longer made.”

Page 48.—“LEATHER.”

For the first 2 lines *substitute*—

“ This is another industry which has suffered heavily by the opening of large European concerns in Cawnpore and in the city there are now only about one-fifth of the numbers employed when the previous census of 1901 was taken.”

Page 49.

Cancel the sentence commencing “ Country-made shoes ” and *substitute* :—

“ Embroidered shoes worked with tinsel are made to some extent and also country shoes. Shoes and boots of the European pattern are also made, both in country and English leather, but not in any quantity.”

Page 50.

In line 1 *for* “ in Sultanganj ” *read* “ near the European Cemetery.”

In line 3 *cancel* the words “ in 1903 it produced ” to the end of the sentence.

In line 4 *cancel* from “ other deserving ” to the end of the paragraph and *substitute* :—

“ Then there is the brewery of Messrs. Dyer & Co., which was started in 1882, while in addition to the brewery this firm

now runs the Government Distillery. Messrs John & Co. opened an ice factory in 1902, since when the number of ice factories has risen to four. Aerated water factories have been opened to the number of six . . . Two factories for weaving socks and stockings have been opened. Flour mills have increased to a very large extent, now numbering 21 . . . while there are many lime, *kanp*, and *surkhi* mills.

The cotton-ginning and spinning factory at Talkatora has been running again for some time.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway have added to their workshops very extensively and the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway also have shops now, at Aishbagh. There are five motor workshops. Printing presses continue to increase, but the Newal Kishore Press still holds premier position although there are now a few fairly pretentious presses in the town which run it close.

The opening of the Aminabad park has distributed mercantile interests to a certain extent and Hazratganj has not the monopoly it had in the past. It is still however the chief centre for European shops.

Page 50.—CITY MARKETS.

Cancel the 3rd and 4th lines and after "Thakurganj" in line 6 *add* :—

"The grain markets in old Rekabganj, which lay between Hazratganj and the Cantonment Road and Shahganj on Victoria Street have both disappeared. With the opening of the model grain market in Ganeshganj, now in process of construction, a further re-distribution of the grain markets is inevitable."

In line 7 *cancel* the words "for sugar, and also" and after "salt" in the next line *add* :—"It also has a large trade in sugar, but it now shares equal honours with the market in Aghamir Deorhi in this respect"

In line 9 *cancel* the words "and is" to the end of the sentence.

Page 51.

In line 2 after "Chauk" *cancel* "and" and after "Aminabad" *add*—

"And the Saunders market."

In line 3 *cancel* "respectively."

Page 51.—“EXPORT TRADE.”

After “to” in line 8 *cancel* to the end of the sentence and *substitute* :—

“Calcutta for shipment to foreign countries.”

Page 52.

In line 5 for “1901” *read* “1914.”

In line 12 for “1901” *read* “1914.”

In line 13 for “Rs. 3,17,470” *read* “Rs. 10,78,651,” taking the average at one rupee per maund.” In the same line for “Rs. 1,32,362” *read* Rs. 7,70,916.”

In line 16 for “Rs. 1,19,830” *read* “Rs. 1,76,793.”

In line 17 for “Rs. 6,092” *read* “Rs. 42,237.”

In line 18 for “Rs. 42,880” *read* “Rs. 55,025.”

In line 19 for “Rs. 16,306” *read* “Rs. 33,680.”

In line 20 for “Rohilkhand and Kumaun” *read* “Metre Gauge.”

Page 53.—“TRADE ROUTES.”

In line 3 *read* “forty” for “thirty.”

For the last sentence commencing in line 10 *substitute*—

“A still further change has been effected by the construction of the railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad and Allahabad to Rae Bareli, which gives Lucknow direct railway communication with Sultaupur on the Allahabad-Fyzabad section and with places on the Allahabad-Rae Bareli section in the Partabgarh district.

The linking of the Bengal and North-Western Railway metre-gauge system to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway metre-gauge line at Cawnpore with a big bridge over the ‘Gogra’ near Bahramghat has given a direct communication between the two metre-gauge railways. This link passes through Lucknow district from Jugaur to Harauni and has served to still further reduce the importance of the old trade routes.”

Page 53.—“TRADE ROUTES.”

In line eleven *cancel* the last sentence and *substitute* :—

“a still further change has been effected by the construction of the line from Allahabad to Fyzabad.”

Page 54.—“OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.”

In line 18 *add* “Dilawarnagar” before “and.”

In line 1 after "of" *add* "Utraitia."

Page 55.

In line 6 *cancel* "Charbagh and" and *add* "and Charbagh" after "Aishbagh."

In line 7 *add* "Sitapur" after "Lucknow."

LUCKNOW AND BAREILLY RAILWAY.

In line 3 after "Kumaun" *add*—"Railway."

In line 4 after "Railway" *add* : "Metre gauge."

In line 7 *cut out* "Oudh and Rohilkhand and the."

In line 8 *cut out* "metre gauge."

In line 10 after "Mandiaon" *add* "Mohibullapur."

Page 56.—PROVINCIAL ROADS.

Add at end of paragraph "The Lucknow-Rae Bareli Road is now Provincial and so are the following roads within the municipality :—

La Touche Road.

Butler Road.

The Gomti River Bank Road, and Charbagh-Sitapur Branch Road.

Page 56.—LOCAL METALLED ROADS.

Add at end of paragraph—"The Lucknow-Sultanpur Road is now metalled for 21 miles and it is proposed to metal the remaining small portion lying within the district in the next two years. The Lucknow-Bijnor Road has been metalled for five miles up to Bijnor village and the Mohanlalganj-Maurawan Road has also been metalled. A start was made in 1913 with the metalling of the Maliahabad-Mohan Road.

The city municipal metalled roads are referred to on page 222.

Page 57.

Change the marginal title from "second class" "to unmetalled roads."

In line 3 *for* 'second' *read* 'third.'

In line 7 *for* 'eleven' *read* "seven" and *strike off* the 's' in "portions."

Cancel line 8 and the words "border and that" in line 9 and *substitute* "road."

Cancel the word "from" in line 10, the next line, and the first three words in line 12.

In line 15 after "Malihabad" *add* "a portion of which has been metalled."

In line 16 after "Hardoi" *add* "the Rahimabad-Mal. Itaunja Mohona-Kursi Road and the Nigohan-Nagram-Salempur Road."

Cancel the word "and" in the same line and *substitute* "The third class roads are."

In line 18 *cancel* the sentence commencing "The second class roads" and following sentence.

In line 22 *for* "a second" *read* "a third."

In line 24 *cancel* the sentence commencing "a third is that."

Page 58.

Cancel the marginal title and run the paragraph on after the preceding paragraph.

Page 58.—WATER WAYS.

In line 1 *for* "is" *read* "was."

In line 4 after "direct season" *add* :—"but the construction of the weir below the Paper Mills in the city of Lucknow has changed this and split the navigable area into two except during the rains when the river is in flood."

In the same line *for* "are" *read* "which were" and in the next line after "course" *add*—"have been still more diminished by the weir."

In line 11 after "respect" *add* :—

"While old photographs reveal the fact that a small two or three-masted sailing vessel of the brigantine type had got as far as the Chattar Manzil."

Add at the end of paragraph :—

"The river traffic has continued to decrease with the improvement of the district roads and additions to the railway system, but firewood still comes down from the upper reaches in large quantities."

Page 59.—FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

In line 2 *for* the words "oldest is the" *read* "old and picturesque" and in line 3 at the end of the sentence *add* :—was demolished in 1911. In its place a bridge of re-enforced concrete and stone has been built slightly to the west of the site of the old stone bridge. The new bridge was opened by His Excellency

the Viceroy on the 10th January, 1914. It has a traffic-way of 22' with pavements on each side and cost nearly three lakhs."

Page 60.

First line *for* the words "are still visible" *read* "were removed about two years ago to clean up the river bed."

In line 5 after "Bibiapur" *add*—

"There are also two pontoon bridges over the Gumti within municipal limits: one at Gaughat about a mile above the new bridge and one immediately above the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway bridge at Wilayat Bagh. These have to be removed during the rains when the river rises."

A weir has been constructed across the Gumti a little to the east of the Paper Mills in order to raise the level above the weir during the dry season on sanitary grounds and to give a better river frontage within the city.

The weir was completed in 1913-14 at a cost of Rs. 1,31,953.

It is 276 ft. across from flank to flank and consists of 31 crest gates or shutters with a sluice against the right flank.

Of the crest gates 28 are each 8 ft. long and three each 8 ft. 8 inches long; all are 5 ft. 9 inches high above the top of the crest wall which is about 2 ft. above the bed of the river, the sluice gate is 20 ft. long and there is a 6-ft. pier between this and the last crest gate.

The sluice gate is raised and lowered by an overhead crab and winch and the crest gates are raised by means of a travelling crane. Each gate is held in position by a strut fitted on the downstream face which engages a tumbler fixed in the floor of the weir. Each tumbler is connected with a lever, which, when depressed, automatically releases the strut and so allows the gate to fall. To provide for the force required to depress the levers they have been arranged so that the lever of each gate is operated on by the preceding gate, which in falling comes in contact with it. The gates are raised one by one, starting with the one nearest the left flank, the tumbler of which is kept locked in position by a hand-operated lever fixed on the left flank wall. To drop the gates (which can only be really satisfactorily done when the weir is full and the levers, downstream, are entirely above the downstream water level) the lever on the left flank wall is smartly

pushed forward ; this releases the tumbler of the first gate, which immediately falls from the pressure of the upstream water and in falling depresses the lever and so releases the tumbler of the second gate, which falls on to the next lever and so the operation is repeated automatically till all the gates are down

When all the crest gates are up and the weir is full the water level is raised about 7 feet 9 inches (at the weir) and this affects the level of the river to a distance of about fourteen miles upstream.

Page 60.—FERRIES.

In line 10 *cancel* from the sentence beginning "The ferries of the district" to the end of the paragraph and *substitute*—

There are now 17 public ferries over the Gumti, of which 14 are managed by the district board and three lying within the city by the municipal board. The right to collect tolls at these ferries is leased out annually. There are also four private ferries over the Gumti in tahsil Lucknow and one in tahsil Mohanlalganj.

Page 62.—CENSUS OF 1901.

Cancel the first sentence.

In line 2 *cancel* the word "then" and after "enumerated" *add*:—"in 1901."

In line 9 *for* "prerence" *read* "presence."

Add in margin—"Census of 1911" and opposite it—

CENSUS OF 1911.

"The last census took place on the 10th March, 1911. The total population of the district was then 764,411, a decrease of 3·6 per cent. in ten years with a drop in the density per square mile of 30·7.

At the time of this census there were 930 inhabited towns and villages in the district. Of these, 819 had a population of under 100, 85 between 100 and 2,000, 23 between 2,000 and 5,000, and two of over 5,000.

In line 11 *for* "12,278" *read* "12,732."

Page 62.—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

For the figures "36·8" in line 3 *read* "37·2."

In line 5 *for* the figures "25·5" *read* "24·1."

In line 6 *for* the figures "90·24" *read* "90·49"

In line 6 for "rapid" read "partial" and in line 7 for "which" read "this."

Page 63.—THE CITY POPULATION.

In line 7 after "census" add—"The actual rise was only 11,725 out of the total district rise of 77,399, whereas it should have been about 25,000."

The next ten years saw a drop again, the figures being 264,049. This is all the more noteworthy because the district total showed an increase of 19,078.

In line 15 erase the word "last."

In line 16 erase the words "there was an actual" and substitute "the."

In line 17 cancel "but this."

In line 19 before "The recorded" add—"At the last census."

In line 20 for the figures "264,049" read "259,798" and for the figures "240,649" read "240,016."

In line 21 for the figures "23,400" read "19,782."

In line 21 after "cantonments" add—

"The decrease therefore, as far as the city proper goes, is purely nominal, as cantonments accounted for 3,618 out of the total drop of 4,251."

Page 63.—THE CITY POPULATION.

In line 22 for "28.86" read "29.43."

In line 23 for "9.25" read "10.58."

In line 26 for "2920.5, read "2207.6."

In line 27 for "4.2" read "3.9."

In line 28 cancel from "that is" to the end of the sentence.

Page 63.—SEX.

Cancel from beginning of paragraph to "Unao" in line 6 on next page and substitute—

"Of the total population of the district at the last census 411,799 were males and 352,612 females. From the first census in 1869 up to the census in 1901 there was a constant tendency for the proportionate number of females to approach that of males, but the last census shows a considerable set-back, the females showing a decrease of 25,680 out of the total district decrease of 28,830 and the percentage has now dropped to 85.6,

the lowest on record. In the city of Lucknow, excluding cantonments, the drop is even greater, the figure being 82·5 and if cantonments are included the abnormal figure of 79·4 is reached."

Page 64.—BIRTHPLACE.

For the figures "83·24" in line 4 read "81·5."

Page 54.—RELIGIONS.

Cancel the first sentence and substitute:—

"Classifying the whole population according to religions, there were in 1911, 592,260 Hindus, 160,697 Musalmans, 8,660 Christians, 536 Jains, 1,013 Aryas, 1,031 Sikhs, 168 Parsis, 24 Buddhists, 8 Brahmos and 14 Jews."

Page 65.

In line 3 for "61,244" read "61,580" and for "13" in line 4 read "14."

Page 65.—CITY RELIGIONS.

In the city there were 134,381 Hindus, 99,117 Musalmans, 4,496 Christians, 510 Jains, 848 Aryas, 160 Parsis, 484 Sikhs, 8 Brahmos, 8 Buddhists, and 4 Jews. In cantonments there were 10,714 Hindus, 4,461 Musalmans, 4,026 Christians, 536 Sikhs, and a few others.

In the city every denomination shows a considerable increase except the Hindus, while in cantonments there is a drop except in Christians.

Page 65.—MUSALMANS.

In line 5 cancel the words "had since" and in the next line for the words "at the last census" read "in 1901, but it has risen in the past 10 years to 21 per cent."

Page 66.—SHEIKHS.

In line 3 for "49,905" read "54,938" and "34·1."

Page 66.—PATHANS,

In line 2 for "26,031" read "26,431" and for "1901" read "1911" and for "sixteen" read "16·4".

For the sentence commencing "Nearly four-fifths" in line 3 substitute—"The bulk of the Pathans are to be found in the Lucknow tahsil while above two thirds of these are in the city itself."

Page 67.—SAYEDS.

For "17418" in line 1 read "17,103."

Page 67.—MUGHALS.

For "1901" in line 2 *read* "1911" and *for* "11,714" *read* "11,466" and *cancel* the rest of the sentence after "persons."

Page 68.—OTHER MUSALMANS.

In line 2 *erase* the words "Benas and" *for* "both of whom" *read* "who."

In line 5 *cancel* the sentence commencing "No other."

In line 10 *cancel* from "there" to the end of the paragraph.

Page 68.—MUSALMAN SECTS.

For the words "at the" at the end of the last line of the page *substitute*. "In 1901 they numbered."

Page 69.

Line 1 *cancel* the words "present time they number" and *for* "is" *read* "was."

In line 2 *for* "are" *read* "were" and after "females" *add* "The census tables for 1911 do not give the sextarian division."

Page 69.

Line 8 *add* at the end of the sentence "and also in the Imambara of the Mir Baqar Saudagar endowment."

Page 69.—HINDUS.

Cancel the sentence in the line 9 commencing "There is."

Page 69.—PARSIS.

In line 1 *for* "84,494" *read* "88,798."

In line 2 *for* "or over thirteen" *read* "just under fifteen."

In line 13 *for* "1195" *read* "1173."

Page 70.—AHIRS.

In line 1 *for* "76,828" *read* "73,824."

Page 70.—CHAMARS.

In line 1 *for* "74,660" *read* "76,527".

In line 2 *for* "less" *read* "more" and *for* "twelve" *read* "thirteen."

Page 71.—LODHS.

For "56,795" in line 2 *read* "49,886."

Page 71.—KURMIS.

For "22,378" *read* "20,901."

Page 71.—MURAOs.

For "19,923" in line 3 *read* "17,724."

Page 72.

Cancel to the end of the sentence after "rise" in line 2 and *substitute* "to a considerable height."

In line 9 for "numbered 347" *read* "numbered 3,205".

KORIS.

In line 2 for "1901" *read* "1911."

In line 3 for "20,688" *read* "20,083."

TAMBOLIS.

Cancel from "and a considerable" in line 4 to the end of the sentence.

Page 73.—BRAHMANS.

For "45,645" in line 1 *read* "41,129."

RAJPUTS.

For "29,903" in line 1 *read* "24,209."

Page 74.—KYASTHS.

For "17,694" in line 2 *read* "17,244."

Page 75.—BANIAS.

For "16,954" in line 1 *read* "13,428."

KHATTARIS.

For "2,894" in line 2 *read* "3,763" and *cancel* from "a figure" to the end of the sentence *substituting* "the highest figure in the provinces."

Page 76.—OTHER HINDOOS.

In line 18 *cancel* "and Sonars" and *add* "and" before "Kumhars."

In line 19 for "1,146" *read* "2,665".

Cancel the paragraph and *substitute*—

* Pages 76 and 77.—ARYAS.

"The Arya Samaj whilst still of very little importance in the district has improved its numbers to a considerable extent, the total having risen to 1,011 as against 578 at the last census. The Kyasths provide more than one-third of the whole and with the Rajputs and Brahmans make a total of 706. The Khattris formerly used to furnish a good proportion, but have fallen off tremendously since the last census, the number being now only 44. There are two lodges in the district. Most of the Aryas reside in Lucknow city and a well built lodge has been erected in Ganeshganj since the last census.

Page 77.—BRAHMAN.

Cancel this paragraph.

Page 77.—CHRISTIANS.

In line 3 for "7,247" read "8,660."

In line 4 cancel from "a figure" to the end of the line and substitute: "the highest figure".

In line 5 for "3614" read "4496."

In line 7 for "4298" read "5215."

In line 8 for "Eurasian 799" read "Anglo Indian 1222" and for "2150" read "2223" "and for native" read "Indians." Cancel the sentence commencing "there was."

In line 11 for "native" read "Indian" and for "846" read "631".

In line 12 for "562" read "555."

In line 13 for "363" read "422" and for "152" read "24."

In line 18 after "Government" add: "It has been extended and improved since then."

In line 20 after "change" read "this has since been pulled down and replaced by a fine commodious church on modern architectural lines."

Add at the end of the sentence. "This is being replaced by a new church now nearing completion."

Pages 77 and 78.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Cancel existing paragraph and substitute :—The Church Missionary Society has a large establishment in Lucknow. There are three clergymen, one of whom is an Indian. One of the Europeans is in charge of a number of Indian preachers and also supervises a free library situated near the Chauk which is frequented daily by a number of young men. Another has charge of the Mission High School. It was opened originally in 1859 as a Middle School but some 20 years ago was moved to a site close to the Kaiserbagh. The present fine building is largely the work of the Rev. A. I. Birkett, for many years Manager of the School, and now houses some 400 boys. In 1913 a large hostel for both christian and non-christian boys together with a residence for the manager of the school and provided with spacious playing grounds was built in Cantonment Road, not far

from the school. There is also an Anglo-Vernacular middle school near the city station worked by the mission, and a mixed school is held in the church compound. The headquarters are known as Zahur Bakhsh, a pre-mutiny building, said to have been built by one of the royal family of Oudh and in this church of the Epiphany at Lucknow, a handsome Gothic structure of red brick with a fine spire. The congregation consists chiefly of Eurasians and Indian Christians. Working in connection with the Church Missionary Society is a branch of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, which also has a station at Nigohan. The staff consists of six European missionaries and a number of native assistants and teachers. The principal institution of this mission is the Lady Kinnaird Memorial Hospital in Shah Mina. This hospital was considerably enlarged in 1897, and has some 40 beds for in-patients. The dispensary is open daily, and is attended by a large number of out-patients."

PAGE 79.—OTHER MISSIONS.

Cancel the existing paragraph and *substitute* :—"The remaining missions deserving of mention in Lucknow comprise the Wesleyan Methodist Mission to which a high school situated in cantonments is attached.

There is a church for Indian communicants on Banks Road and a church in cantonments, which is used for both English and Indian services.

The high school is recognized for the school leaving certificate examination and has a hostel attached to it. There are three girls' schools in Lucknow and a female dispensary at Amethi.

The number of native communicants is about 200.

The mission owns the Memorial Soldiers' Home in cantonments on Napier Road. There is also the Roman Catholic Mission, which has two churches: one in the cantonments and one in the Civil Lines. There are also three schools attached to this mission, the Loreto Convent with 115 pupils, St. Agnes' School with 120 pupils, and St. Francis' School with 110 pupils."

Page 79.—OCCUPATION.

In line 4 for "52.2" read "54.8."

In line 5 for "53·8" read "59·4" and for "46·2" read "40·6." For "70·7" in line 2 read "78·5."

Page 80.

In line 13 for "19·6" read "18·02."

In line 16 for "1·2" read "7·6."

In line 17 for "2·5" read "2·4."

In line 25 for "3·33" read "2·7."

In line 26 for "9·11" read "4·4" and after "per cent." cancel to the words "per cent" in the next line.*

In the last line add the word "usually" before "paid."

Page 83.—THEATRICALS.

Cancel this paragraph and substitute—

"Dramatic performances have always been very popular in Lucknow but the hard-and-fast rule of having no females in theatrical companies has begun to weaken and the companies which can boast an actress are decidedly more popular than the old-fashioned ones. Oriental adaptations of Shakespeare's plays lengthened out by insets—caricaturing almost every phase of English and Indian life—form the principal part of the repertoires of the theatrical companies who come to Lucknow, but one can still see "Ali Baba and the forty thieves" and similar favourite Indian plays. The majority of the theatrical companies are managed by and composed of, Parsees, the excellence of whose acting and scenery is well known."

WRESTLING.

In line 11 cancel the word "is" and substitute "used to be."

In line 12 for "attend" read "attended."

In line 13 for "came" read "come" and for "are" read "were."

In line 14 for "are" read "were."

In line 15 for "come" read "came."

In line 16 after "Cawnpore" add "but this is a thing of the past now and wrestling tournaments on a large scale are very rare."

In line 17 cancel the word "inferior" and after "wrestler" add "mostly of a poor order."

Page 84.—KITE-FLYING.

In line 1 before "season" add "real."

In line 1 after "flying" *cancel* the words "is more particularly" and *substitute* "starts at the close of the Ramzan and reaches its height."

In line 2 after "year" *add* "more or less."

In line 9 for "a" *substitute* "not the."

In line 10 *cancel* "of the poorer classes" and *substitute* "that it was."

In line 12 for "are" *substitute* "used to be."

In line 13 for "will" *read* "used to."

Page 85.—HABITATIONS.

In line 2 for "156·83" *read* "178·08."

In line 3 for "solely" *read* "largely."

In line 4 for "rose to" *read* "was" and for "2920·5" *read* "2207·6" and after that figure *add* "the actual number of houses per square mile in the district is "115·4" and *cancel* the next sentence.

In line 6 for "5·18" *read* "4·4."

In line 7 for "about" *read* "below."

Page 86.

Add at the end of the paragraph:—

"Brick houses are slowly gaining ground in areas where a suitable clay for making bricks is available."

Page 86.—LANGUAGE.

In line 5 for "1901" *read* "1911" and for "7991" *read* "7,740."

In line 16 for "1907" *read* "2,104" and for "71" *read* "87."

In line 17 for "19" *read* "31" for "5" *read* "25" and for "7" *read* "13."

Page 86.—LITERATURE

In line 6 *cancel* from "five" to the end of the sentence and *substitute* "47 registered newspapers and periodicals, the majority of these being in the vernacular."

In line 10 for "1250" *read* "2,700" and for "several English gentlemen" in this and the next line *read* "the Raja of Mahmoodabad."

In lines 12 and 13 for "Ganga Prasad Varma" *read* "Thakur Pirthipal Singh, Taluqdar of Surajpur" and for "1,100" *read*

"1,000." *Cancel* the sentence commencing: "The Express" in lines 14 and 15 and the sentence following it.

Page 87.

Cancel the last two sentences of the paragraph.

Page 87.—VERNACULAR PERIODICALS.

For "five" in line 1 *read* "three."

For "800" in line 4 *read* "1,000" and *cancel* the sentence commencing "The Oudh Samachar" and the sentence following it.

In lines 13 and 14 *cancel* the words "Urdu monthly published" and *substitute* "a monthly published (—) both in Urdu and Hindi."

In lines 14 and 15 *for* the sentence commencing "The Hindustani" *read* "The Urdu weekly the 'Hindustani,' which used to be a reproduction of the 'advocate' has been purchased by the 'Friends of Indian Society.'"

In line 16 et seq. *cancel* the sentence commencing "The Shams-i-Oudh Press."

In line 25 *for* "Mazhar-ul-Ajaid" *read* "Asna Ashri" and after "press" *cancel* the remainder of the sentence and *substitute* "it is owned by Syed Bunyad Ali."

In line 27 *cancel* from the first word to the end of the sentence and *substitute* "owned by Uma Charan Banerji and published by Babu Ajit Pershad at the Anglo-Oriental Press."

In line 28 *cancel* the sentence commencing "the *Al Bayan****" ending with "500 copies" on page 88.

Page 88.

In line 3 *for* "2,000" *read* "1,000."

In lines 4 and 5 *for* "Kashi Pershad Press in Ganeshganj," *read* "Aryar Mohammadi Press" and *cancel* from the next sentence to the end of the paragraph. *Add* at the end of the paragraph—

In addition to the above, there are the *All India Shia Gazette* published and printed by Syed Yad Ali, the proprietor, at its own press; *Al nazir* a Sunni paper, published by the proprietor, Sakhawat Ali, at its own press; the *Al Nadwa*, published by Syed Abdul Hai from the Asi Press; the *Al Najm*, a Sunni paper, published by Mohammad Abdul Shakoor, the proprietor, from the

Umdatul Matabi Press; the *Nagari Pacharak*, a Hindi paper, owned by Uma Charan Banerji and published by him from the Anglo-Oriental Press; the *Sayara*, published by the proprietor, Syed Shabbir Hasan, from the 'Ahsan Press.' Then there are a considerable number of semi-religious periodicals published from the Methodist Publishing House Press and the International Tract Society Press. Finally a District Gazette was started in 1913 and is issued fortnightly under demi-official management. It is chiefly composed of official and quasi-official matter.

Page 91.—SALEMPUR.

In line 6 for "Raja Haji Shaban Ali Khan Taluqdar" read "Syed Ahmad Ali Khan."

In line 7 for "24" read "22."

In line 10 for "Rs. 48,566" read Rs. "41,411-8-0."

For the words in the last line of the paragraph. "He is an honorary magistrate" read "He was an honorary magistrate, as is his son, the present taluqdar."

AHMAMAU.

For first two sentences read "The present owners of the Ahmamau taluqa are Kaniz Fatima Begam, Qamar Jahan Begam."

In line 5 for "six" and "four" read 'two' and 'one.'

In line 6 for "two villages and five" read "ten."

In line 7 for "Rs. 12,558" read "Rs. 9,206-5-0."

Page 92.

Last line, for "15" read "13" and cancel "and 9 pattis."

In line 1 for "21,278" read "19,176."

Page 93.

In line 6 for "Ahmad Khan is still" read "Ishaq Khan, the son of Ahmad Khan, is now."

In line 7 for "11" read "4."

In line 8 cancel "and three pattis" and for "18,064" read "7,863."

In lines 8 and 9 cancel the last sentence.

In line 13 for "2556" read "1810."

In line 14 for "one patti" read "two pattis."

In line 15 for "168" read "709-11-0."

In line 17 for "twelve" read "eleven" and for "13,375" read "14,231."

Page 93.—GHASIPUR.

Cancel the first two sentences and *substitute*—"Of the six Sheikh taluqdars only two are resident in this district. Chaudhri Mohammad Husain, Kazim Husain, and Murtaza Husain succeeded their mother, Fatim-un-nisa, the former taking the title, but the property was distributed between the three brothers and the present holder of the title owns only one-third of the original estate. Kazim Husain is dead and has been succeeded by his son. Murtaza Husain is also dead, and as he died without issue, his property was sold on account of debt and has been purchased by the Raja of Mahmoodabad. This taluqa also includes three villages and one patti in the Bara Banki district known as Ganaura and Palhri and pays a total revenue of Rs. 7,458."

Page 94.

In the third sentence for "she comes" *substitute*—"Chaudhri Mohammad Husain."

In last line of paragraph for "the present owner" *substitute* "the late Fatim-un-nisa."

Page 94.—GAURIA KALAN.

In line 3 for "six" read "four."

In line 4 for "5,050" read "3,978."

In line 6 *cut out* "Ashraf Husain" and *add* at the end of the line "and Wahid-ud-din Haider and Imam-ud-din Haider, the sons of a third brother, 'Ashraf Husain,' who is dead."

Page 94.—OTHER SHEIKH TALUQDAR.

In line 1 after "Raja" *add* "Sir" and before C. S.I., *add* "K."

In line 2 for "four" read "one" and in line 3 for "4,467" read "3,845."

In the last line for "2,465" read "2,900."

In the first line for "This" read "The."

In line 12 *cancel* the words "and two pattis."

In line 13 for "1,892" read "2,470"

Page 95.—PANWARS OF ITAUNJA.

In line 5 for "53" read "51."

In line 6 *cancel* the words "and three pattis."

In line 8 for "40,473" read "41,225."

Page 97.

Add after 1886 at end of first paragraph "He is an honorary Magistrate with 3rd class powers."

Page 97.—PANWARS OF MAHONA.

In first line for "23" read "24" and cancel the word "and" at the end of line.

In line 2 cancel the words "three pattis."

In line 4 for "19,190" read "21,867."

In lines 4 and 5 cancel the words "Maharaja Rani, the widow of Jadunath Singh," and substitute—"Chandrika Bux Singh."

Page 98.—PANWARS OF MAHONA.

After "Jadunath Singh" at end of paragraph add "who has in turn been succeeded by the present holder, Chandrika Bux Singh."

Page 98.—JANWAR TALUQA.

In line 3 for "six" read "four" and cancel the words "and eight pattis."

In line 11 for "five" read "six" and for "four" read "three."

In line 12 for "4,600" read "4,116."

In first paragraph cancel the last two sentences and substitute—"He is an honorary magistrate with 3rd class powers."

Page 99.—BAIS TALUQDARS.

In line 13 for "three pattis" read "four villages."

In line 14 for "25" read "1,315."

Page 100.—BHARAWAN.

In lines 1 and 2 for "Raja Madho Singh" read "Rani Deo Kunwar."

In line 2 for "Sarabjit Singh" read "Jaggatjit Singh."

In line 4 cancel the words "and three pattis" and for "4,311" read "2,515."

In line 5 for "His" read "Her."

In line 6 for "his" read "her."

In line 10 for "Ahraura" read "Lahru."

In line 11 for "1705" read "1815."

NANDAULI.

In line 4 *for* " 5,035 " *read* " 5,460."

BIRSINGHPUR.

In line 6 *for* "three" *read* " 19 " and *cancel* the words "and eleven" at end of line.

In line 7 *cancel* the word "pattis" and *for* "5,817" *read* "11,265."

AJODHIA.

In line 1 *for* "is" *read* "was."

After "Ajodhia" in the last line on the page *add* "who has been succeeded by his widow, "Maharani Jagdamba Devi" and *for* "He" *read* "She."

Page 101.

In line 1 after "district" *read* "and the little property she had in this district has been sold."

SISSAINDI.

In line 2 *for* " 28 " *read* " 33 " and *for* " 5 " *read* " 3."

In line 4 *for* " 22 " *read* " 23 " and *for* " 4 " *read* " one."

In line 6 *for* " 57,832 " *read* " 72,677."

MAINAHAR KATRA.

In line 1 *for* "Bilas Kunwar" *read* "Sheorani Kunwar."

In last line *for* " 371," *read* " 712-13-0."

Page 102.—KHATRIS OF MAURANWAN.

In line, 5 and 6 *for* " Lala Jamna Pershad and Lala Bisheshar Pershad " *substitute* " Lala Shankar Sahai and Lala Ganesh Pershad."

MASWASI.

In line one *for* " Harcharan Das " *read* " Sant Rain Das."

In line 5 *for* " 2478 " *read* " 2,748."

In line 6 *for* "Gur Narain" *read* "Har Charan" and after "Das" *add* "whose predecessor, Mahant Gur Narain Dass" and in the same line *cancel* the word "who."

Cancel the last sentence of this paragraph.

KYASTH TALUQDARS.

In line 9 after 'Fyzabad' *add* "who died about a year ago" and *for* "owns" *read* "owned" and *add* at end of sentence "which has been given to his younger sons, Ramapat Ram and

Tulsipat Ram. The eldest son Sitapat Ram has succeeded to the Basalpur property and the title."

Cancel the last two sentences in this paragraph.

Page 106.—CESSES.

Patwari rate was abolished on 31st March, 1906. The only Government cesses are now the local rate and the rural police rate calculated at 5 per cent. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively on the annual value of land, the "annual" value being taken as double the land revenue assessed on the land. The local rate money is now paid over to the district board, and the police rate money to provincial funds.

Page 109.—DISTRICT STAFF.

In line 17 for "eleven" read "twelve."

In line 18 after "Magistrates" *add* "in three benches of four each" and after "individually" *add* "first."

In line 22 insert a comma after Salempur, *cancel* the word "and" and *add* an "s" taluqdar.

In line 23 before "each" *add* "Purseni, Gopal Khera, and the Raja of Itaunja."

In line 24 after "estate" *add* "There is also an honorary assistant collector for the Lucknow tahsil, who holds his court in the city."

Page 109.—CIVIL COURTS.

Cancel the sentence commencing "There is" in line 4 and *substitute* there are 21 village munsifs. Eleven in tahsil Maliaabad, five in tahsil Lucknow, and five in tahsil Mohanlalganj. They are competent to try civil suits of small value; the limits of their jurisdiction vary, the highest being Rs. 200."

Page 110.

In lines 7 to 9 *cancel* "The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, the Superintendent of the Provincial Survey" and *substitute*—

"The Director of the Land Records and Agriculture, the Civil Veterinary Department, the Electrical Inspector to Government."

Page 110.—GARRISON.

In line 3 for "Oudh Military district" read "8th (Lucknow) Military Division including the Comptroller of Military Accounts."

In line 5 after "artillery" *add* "an ammunition column."

In line 6 after "cavalry" *add* " with another shortly to be added."

In line 6 for "a" read "two," *add* an "s" after "battalion," and after "infantry 8" *add* "There are also a mule corps, 8 companies of the army bearer corps, and one company of the army hospital corps."

In line 7 after "Lucknow" *add* "the head quarters and."

In line 8 after "volunteers" *add* "the headquarters and."

In line 9 for "Oudh Volunteers" read "Lucknow Volunteer Rifles" and for "one troop" to the end of the sentence *substitute*, "the Oudh squadron of the 1st regiment of the United Provinces Horse."

In line 12 for "Oudh District" read "Division."

Page 117.—POLICE.

In line 4 for "1903" read "1914."

In line 5 for "49" read "48" for "72" read "140" and for "889" read "1,329" *cancel* to the end of the paragraph and *substitute*—

"Of these, 5 sub-inspectors, 44 head constables, and 314 constables belonged to the armed police; 1 sub-inspector, 1 head constable, and 32 constables to the Mounted Police, and 42 sub-inspectors, 95 head constables and 983 constables to the Civil Police. Besides the above, there were 82 road and 1,122 village chaukidars.

The European officers consist of the District Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents, two inspectors and three sergeants. The reserve police lines are located at Badshahbagh and the office in the Deputy Commissioner's Kutchery in the Roshan-dowla Kothi."

Page 118.—POLICE CIRCLES.

In line one for "districts" read "circles."

In line 2 after "corresponding" *add* "as nearly as possible" and after words *add* "of which there are eight."

Page 120.—EXCISE.

In lines 1 and 2 *cancel* the words "is, as it has long been" and *substitute* "was."

In line 2 after "system" *add* until 1909, when the contract system was introduced, Messrs. E. Dyer & Co., the well known brewers, hold the contract.

In line 3 for "is" read "was" and cancel the sentence commencing "the Kalwars" and the two sentences following.

In lines 21 and 22 cancel the words "the present building."

In line 23 after "year" add "this building is now being made over to the municipality."

In line 26 for "1902" read "1914."

In line 27 for "Rs. 4,80,000" read "Rs. 7,50,000."

Page 121.—HEMP DRUGS.

In line 10 for "is" read "was."

In line 11 for "are" read "were."

In line 12 cancel "are."

Add at end of paragraph—

"The system now in force is modified from the latter. A single contractor is employed and he grants licences to retail vendors under the countersignature of the Deputy Commissioner. 'Bhang' is taken direct to the contractor, who distributes it, the duty being paid in the districts where it was produced. Ganja and charas are taken to the bonded warehouse and after the duty thereon has been paid, are issued to the contractor, who supplies the retail vendors direct."

'Cocaine' is now consumed in the city to a considerable extent. Licences are necessary to retail cocaine and these are granted by the district officer. Legally cocaine can only be obtained from a licensed vendor or direct from Europe. Licensed vendors are only allowed to supply this drug on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, but this rule is in all probability frequently evaded.

Page 121.—TARI.

In line 4 for "has been" read "was."

In line 6 cancel the word "has."

In line 7 for "has risen" read "rose."

Page 122.

In line 1 for "take" read "took" and for "are" read "were."

In line 2 for "tap" read "tapped."

In line 3 for "demand" read "demanded."

In line 4 cancel the words "it seems probable that."

In line 5 for "will have to be" read "was" and add after "abandoned" and a system of farming by parganas has been

introduced. The farmer sublets the retail shops, granting licences under the countersignature of the Deputy Commissioner. The licensees have to make their own arrangements for the supply of the liquor.

Page 123.—STAMPS.

In line 4 *cancel* "best" and after year *add* "ending 1911-12."

In line 7 *for* "Rs. 2,72,500" *read* "3,72,496" and *for* "66,250" *read* "72,643".

In line 8 *for* "Rs. 2,03,600" *read* "Rs. 2,35,073."

In line 10 *for* "2,600" *read* "2,780."

Page 123.—POST OFFICES.

In lines 7 and 8 *for* "twelve" *read* "twenty" *cancel* the words "including that of the Postmaster General of the provinces."

In line 10 *for* "seventeen" *read* "twenty-eight."

In line 12 *for* "thirteen" *read* "nineteen."

Add at end of paragraph :—

"A fine new building has been erected on a site south and slightly to the east of the Bank of Bengal fronting on the Mall to accommodate the office of the Postmaster-General of the new Post Telegraph department of the United Provinces. The postal administrative and kindred offices of the Lucknow Postal Division will also be located in this building."

Page 123.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In line 4 *for* "five" *read* "three" and *cancel* the word "Bijnaur."

In line 5 *cancel* "the word Goshainganj" and *for* "Act XX of 1856" *read* "the United Provinces Town Areas Act of 1914."

Page 125.—THE PRESENT BOARD.

In line 10 *for* "19·61" *read* "18·85."

In line 11 *for* "six" *read* "eight."

In line 12 after "conterminous" *read* "as far as possible" *cancel* the last two sentences of this paragraph and *substitute* "Each ward returns three members."

Page 125.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

In line 6 *for* "1901" *read* "1911-12."

In line 7 *for* "2,86,000" *read* "4,69,625."

Page 126.

In line 2 after "year" *add* "and,"

In line 3 *for* "90,000" *read* "1,42,018" and *cancel* the remainder of the sentence.

Page 127.

In line 1 after "stream" *add* "known as Gaughat."

In line 2 *for* "through the main" *read* "through a rising main."

In line 3 before "tanks" *add* "settling" and *for* "city" *read* "water-works distribution station."

In line 4 *for* "distribute" *read* "distributed."

In line 6 after "1894" *add* Since then the original plant has been very considerably augmented, while the distribution system has practically doubled itself, there now being sixty-one and a half miles of service pipes, giving a maximum supply of four millions of water in the hot weather.

An experiment with tube wells has resulted in the discovery of a reliable supply of good wholesome water about 160 below the ground surface within the water-works enclosure: arrangements are being made to sink a number of these wells.

It is believed that the supply is a permanent one and unlimited. If this proves correct, it will be possible to do away with the intake station at Gaughat and the filtration plant at Aishbagh and thus effect a large saving in the cost of the town water-supply.

Add a marginal title.

Page 127.— "CITY DRAINAGE."

After water-works and opposite it :—

The original drainage of the city seems to have consisted of five main *nalas* or natural watercourses having their outlet into the Gumti. In the times of the kings of Oudh these were supplemented by underground drains, now known as "Nawabi" drains, that discharge into the main *nalas*. These *nalas* were—

(1) *Nagaria*—On the north-west of the city, now known as Sarkatta nala no. 3.

(2) *Chowk or Gaughat*.—This drained the whole of the area west of Victoria Street from Saadatganj to the Chowk. It consists of the main drains now known as Sarkatta nala no. 1 and Sarkatta nala no. 2.

(3) *The Pata Nallah*—Draining the area between Victoria Street and Canning Street, starting from Aishbagh and having its outfall near the Rumi Darwaza.

(4) *The Aminabad Nallah*—Now known as the Maulviganj main drain. This drains the whole of Wazirganj.

(5) *The Ghasiarimandi Nallah*—Now the Ghasiarimandi main drain. This drains the area east of Aminabad.

Since 1872 proposals have constantly been made for the amelioration of the city drainage, but very little was accomplished till 1901-04, when two minor schemes for the drainage of Kandhari bazaar and Narhai were carried out. It was decided in 1902 to prepare projects to cover the areas dealt with by the old *nalas* mentioned.

Estimates were prepared accordingly for the Pata Nala, Maulviganj, Ghasiarimandi, Husainganj, and Sarkatta Nalas Nos. 1, 2, and 3 schemes. The Pata Nala and Maulviganj schemes were completed in 1909-10 at a cost of Rs. 8,43,088. During their construction it was discovered that the river was in danger of pollution from the drains. It was consequently proposed to build a large intercepting sewer to take the sullage away to below the inhabited portion of the town. The cost of this, however, proved prohibitive, and the situation was met by constructing two sewers carrying the sullage from the newly-drained areas on to sullage farms. One, 7,152 feet in length, commences at Kasai Nala Bridge and carried the sullage from the land lying between Victoria and Canning Street (the Pata Nala surface drains) down the Gaughât Road on to a sullage farm at Gullalahar. The other, 11,687 feet in length, commences at the bridge near the Wazirganj thana and carries the sullage from the land lying east of Canning Street, known as the Maulviganj, Ghasiarimandi, and Husainganj areas, down Neill Road, Hazratganj, and Narhi on to the farm near the Wingfield park. The cost of these two sewers was Rs. 1,05,525. The land at Gullalahar was however not acquired, as the cost was prohibitive and subsequently the cultivators refused to pay for the sullage which had, perforce, to go into the river. The scheme for keeping the river clean was therefore upset. Besides this, the land near the Wingfield park has been found insufficient

for the quantity of the sullage to be dealt with and it has now been decided to put in a third intercepting sewer which will pick up all the sullage from the two sewers referred to and also that from the Sarkatta Nala outlets. This sewer will carry the sullage to the bridge near the Paper Mills, where it will be pumped across the river and taken to a very large farm at Jugauli.

The Ghasiarimandi and Husainganj schemes have also been completed at a cost of about Rs. 4,70,000. The Sarkatta Nalas nos. 1, 2, and 3 schemes, estimated to cost roughly 5 lakhs each for nos. 1 and 2 and half a lakh for no. 3, still remain pending for want of funds. The drainage scheme for Husainganj has not yet been estimated.

The drains are designed for sullage only, but extensions of the sewers have been made and water-flushed latrines are now being put in and also pail dépôts which do away with the necessity for carting night-soil from the godowns attached to latrines.

Page 127.—DISTRICT BOARD.

Cancel the first 4 sentences and substitute—

The District Board of Lucknow is now constituted under the United Provinces District Board's Act III of 1906. It consists of at present twelve elected members, four per tahsil, and one nominated member. The Deputy Commissioner is the chairman of the board. The Secretary is usually an officer appointed from the district staff.

Elected members retire by rotation after a period of membership of three years. The sub-divisional magistrates, as such, are not members of the board.

Page 127 and 128.—DISPENSARIES.

Cancel the first four sentences and substitute :—

“There are in the district five dispensaries managed by the district board, located at Mohanlalganj, Malihabad, Salempur, Itaunja and Amethi. In the city there are six, one called the Civil Dispensary in Hazratganj, the others at Saadatganj, Husainabad, Chaupatian, Ganeshganj; and Kapurthala, of these Chaupatian and Husainabad are managed by the district board and also receive contributions from the Husainabad Trust; the

rest are kept up by the municipal board. All these dispensaries are under the Civil Surgeon."

Government grants Rs. 400 annually to the civil dispensary for European medicines for Government servants.

Page 128.

After "mills" in line 12 *add* "and is managed by the district board." It has however been patronized but little and is to be replaced by a hospital in a more central position.

The Itaunja and Amethi dispensaries were established in January, 1912, and March 1914, respectively, and receive contributions from the Raja of Itaunja and Shaikh Ahmad Ali of Amethi.

Cancel the sentence commencing "Besides these dispensaries" in line 12 to the end of paragraph and *substitute* :—

"There are two private aided institutions known as the King's English Hospital, and Balrampur Hospital. The last named was founded by Maharaja Sir Drig Bijai Singh of Balrampur and was subsequently enlarged, a European wing being added, while a set of nurses quarters is now under construction.

The Government contributes Rs. 2,500 annually to this hospital. This year the Government has also granted a consolidated grant of Rs. 6,500 towards the upkeep of the European wards at the Balrampur Hospital, where all Europeans will be treated for the future, the treatment of Europeans at the King's English Hospital being closed.

One of the general wards is being converted into a ward for indigent Anglo-Indians, as the opening of the King George Hospital has diminished the demand for Indian accommodation.

Government has also sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for the construction of room at Balrampur Hospital for European lunatics.

The King's Hospitals founded and endowed by the King Nasir-ud-din Haidar, consists of two branches conducted on European and native lines, the native branch is known as the Unani Hospital and is managed by a committee. The European branch known as the King's English Hospital gets an annual Government grant of Rs. 1,500 since 1907-08.

A Tuberculin dispensary has been started in a part of the King's English Hospital as a temporary measure until a

permanent building is erected on modern lines. Government subscribes Rs. 400 per annum towards its upkeep.

There is also a female dispensary in the King's English Hospital. There is a King poor-house which affords an asylum to a large number of crippled and aged persons. It is maintained by endowed funds.

The Mission Dispensary for women is a state-aided institution known as the Lady Kinniard Memorial Hospital and is managed by the Zanana Bible and Medical Mission. The Lady Lyall Hospital is supported by the Dufferin Fund, helped by district board contributions and private subscriptions.

There is in the district a Wesleyan Mission Dispensary at Amethi which is aided by the Government.

Mention must also be made of the Takmilut-Tib institution. This is a private institution founded some 12 or 13 years ago and managed by Hakim Mohammad Abdur Rashid and his brother, Hakim Abdul Hamid.

It has a growing out-patient department with a few beds and does good work among the poor. About 70 students learn the Unani system of medicine. It is supported mainly by private subscriptions, receiving a small grant from the municipality.

The most outstanding medical institutions of modern Lucknow are however King George's Medical College and King George's and Queen Mary's which is attached to the College Hospital. The college was founded to commemorate the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India in 1906. The initial cost was borne by public subscription, but of the ultimate cost of the college and hospital, about 30 lakhs in all, the major portion was the Government of India's, who gave 20 lakhs. The college is now supported by the Government of the United Provinces under an arrangement with the Government of India.

The site of the college and hospital is partly that of the old Machchi Bhawan Fort. The buildings were designed by Sir Swinton Jacob in the Indo Saracenic style, and built by the Public Works department. They were completed between 1909 and 1911. The buildings of the college proper consist of a main block and three subsidiary blocks. In addition to the college proper there are the residences for professional staff and

three hostels for the students one of which is for women. The buildings are mainly of bricks faced with lime plaster, the colour of which resembles the Mirzapur stone, which has been freely used for pillars and for the lighter and more ornamental features of the exterior marble and Mirzapur stone have been extensively used in the interior. The hostel is on the north of the river and is reached by the road over new bridge.

The college is designed to educate about 200 students of the Allahabad University, both men and women, in the subjects of the M.B.B.S. degree for which the course occupies five years. The staff consists of seven professors, of whom one is Principal, two lecturers, and seven demonstrators. The college is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, but is directly managed by the Principal assisted by a council of the professors. The attached Hospital is King George's and Queen Mary's Hospital. It was founded in direct connection with the college and built out of the funds supplied by the Government of India. Here the college students receive their technical education. It contains 228 beds, of which 8 are in rooms suitable for Europeans and 12 in separate cottage wards for the accommodation of higher class Indian patients. It has also a large out patient department. It is staffed by the professors of the College assisted by specially appointed assistant surgeons and is under the control of the Principal. In its general design and equipment the best European models have been followed and adapted to the peculiar conditions of the Indian climate and people.

(After Medical College.)

Page 128.—VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

The district board now has a well-equipped veterinary hospital on Havelock Road.

Page 129.

In line 2 for "1901" read "1911" and for "4.79" read "5.87."

In line 6 for "15.01" read "14.3" and for "2.28" read "2.71."

In line 9 for "8.24" read "89.58."

In line 12 for "85" read "15."

In line 15 for "11.08" read "13.17" and for "6.17" read "6.9."

In line 16 for "93" read "1.9" and for "29" read "63."

Cancel the last sentence in the paragraph.

THE CANNING COLLEGE.

The chief educational institution in the city of Lucknow is the Canning College, which forms part of the Allahabad University. It was opened as a high school on the 1st of May, 1864, in the Aminuddaula Palace and in the first year over 200 boys entered it. The taluqdars of Oudh pledge themselves to raise Rs. 25,000 annually for its support and an equal sum contributed by Government. In 1866 it was raised to the status of a college and in the following year it was affiliated to the Calcutta University for the B.A. degree and for Law in 1870. It is managed by a committee of official and non-official members presided over by the Commissioner of Lucknow. The college is now accommodated in new buildings in Badshah Bagh, which were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewett, on 17th February, 1911. The site is a fine one, and the grounds cover 90 acres. The land was presented by the Government. The buildings were designed by Sir Swinton Jacob in the Indo-Saracenic style and are plastered brick. They consist of a main block facing the river with a front 420 feet in length, flanked by two double-storeyed wings. The main building contains a convocation hall, library, and lecture rooms. The wing buildings contain, chemistry biology laboratories on one side and class rooms on the other. There is also a separate physical laboratory. There are besides a fine hostel for the students and bungalows for the Principal and senior professors of the staff.

The cost of the new buildings excluding the hostel was about six lakhs, of which just over two lakhs were met by the sale of the old building to Government and the rest mainly by Government grants-in-aid and a donation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from the Maharaja of Balrampur, who had also contributed the same amount for the construction of the hostel completed previously. The cost of maintenance of the college over and above the fees is now borne by Government and the British Indian Association. The Government share is about Rs. 68,000 and the taluqdars Rs. 52,000.

The staff consists of a Principal and eight English professors, four Indian professors, two assistant professors, and three demonstrators, in addition to three professors in the Oriental department. The college is divided in two departments known as the English

and Oriental respectively. The average attendance in the Oriental department is about 50, while that in the English is over 300. The hostel accommodates 104 students. The Oriental department is purely for Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian. Law, History, English, Philosophy, Mathematics, Economics, Chemistry, Physics, and Biology are included in the English branch. There also are post-graduate courses for the final Allahabad University M.A. and M.Sc. degrees.

DISTRICT BOARDS SCHOOLS.

Cancel this paragraph and *substitute*—

“The district board now has nothing to do with the control of intra-municipal schools, and the municipal board has its own Superintendent of education.

The Vernacular middle school at Mahona has been transferred to Itaunja. The district board now has 46 upper primary and 29 lower primary schools and 72 lower primary schools supported by a grant-in-aid, also two girls' schools at Malihabad and Itaunja and four aided girls' schools.

The pay of teachers in primary schools has been improved and now ranges from Rs. 9 to Rs. 20 per mensem.

The district board has three training classes at Amethi, Mohanlalganj, and Itaunja for teachers for their primary schools. These are provided with boarding-houses.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools now has two assistants, known as Sub-Deputy Inspectors.”

Page 130.—OTHER SCHOOLS.

Cancel the present paragraph and *substitute*—

“The educational institutions, other than those managed by the district board, are confined to the city of Lucknow. Besides the Canning College, there is a number of high schools, technical schools, etc., foremost among which comes the Reid Christian Collegiate School, which has recently been rebuilt on a much larger scale and has a fine large hostel with another now in process of construction. This institution is managed by the American Methodist Mission and is maintained from subscriptions raised, principally in America and from Government contributions. Then there is the Jubilee High School, a Government institution, which has been provided with a fine boarding-house. In addition

there are the Husainabad High School, the Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, the Wesleyan Mission High School, the Kali Charan High School, the Aminabad High School, and the Church Mission High School. The Kali Charan High School owes its existence to the generosity of a rich Khattri, Lala Kali Charan, who, when he died, left a sum of money for the construction and equipment of the school and an endowment for its upkeep. It has now been provided with a fine boarding-house. The institution is controlled by a committee presided over by the Deputy Commissioner. The Aminabad High School is a municipal institution and has displaced the old Anglo-Vernacular middle school in Aminabad.

The Colvin Taluqdars' School is controlled by a committee under the presidency of the Commissioner. The staff consists of a European Principal and Vice-Principal aided by Indian assistants. The Principal and Vice-Principal live in the grounds which are extensive and include a boarding-house.

Other secondary English schools are the American Mission School, Nakhas, the Kurmi Pathshala, the Church Mission Lal School, the Rastogi Pathshala, the Hindu Pathshala, a recently founded English school with an attendance of about 200, and the Islamia High School. The last-named is an English school up to the 8th class, founded some two years ago. It has an attendance of about 80 and is supported by the Raja of Mahmoodabad and other private subscriptions.

A complete list of such schools with approximate attendance and management is given in the revised appendix.

There is a Training College in the City, with a European Principal, for preparing candidates who have passed the University Intermediate or matric or the school-leaving examination as teachers for the English schools of the provinces. The Jubilee High School serves as a model school in which the Training College students practise.

There is also a normal school where about 80 teachers are trained for the vernacular schools of the division and two districts of Fyzabad division. There is a model school attached to this, going up to the middle school standards where the teachers under training practise. Both are accommodated in the old lunatic asylum buildings in Sultanganj.

There is also a training class supported by Government attached to the municipal school at Naubasta, where eight teachers are trained annually.

In addition to the above, there are Oriental and technical schools. The chief of the former is the Nadwat-ul-Ulama, newly built on the north side of the river near the Canning College. This is a Sunni institution and is not confined to Oriental study only, as English is taught as well. It is aided by Government.

There are also the Shia Arabic School near Shah Mina tomb, supported by the Husainabad Trust and recently re-built, the Mai Sarswati Ghat temple, and Sankrit Patshala immediately below the Sultanganj bridge over the Gomti, which cost in all over Rs. 50,000 and was built by Rai Prag Narain Bahadur with funds left by the lady after whom it has been called, and the Nazum Saheb Arabic School in Banjari Tola.

Of technical schools there is the Government Technical School, formerly called the Industrial near Charbagh. This was opened in 1892 and extended in 1909 and now has 82 students under a European Head Master. It is extremely well-equipped. The students are taught mechanical and electrical work, motor car-driving, and the like.

The Arts and Crafts School is a new technical institution established in 1912. It is also under a European Principal. Goldsmith's work, carving, designing, carpentry, and iron-work are taught. It is situated near the Canning College and is designed to hold about 200 students. The enrolment up to date is 112.

There is also the Hewett Engineering School in Golaganj. This is a private institution and gives a training suitable to prospective sub-overseers."

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The municipal board now maintains one high school in Aminabad; an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School in Kazmain; two vernacular middle schools; 11 primary and 22 preparatory schools for boys, and one Anglo-Vernacular middle school in Kashmiri Mohalla and seven primary schools for girls. These schools are under a special Superintendent of Education and an Assistant Inspectress and are generally supervised by a member of the board specially appointed for the purpose. Government

has recently given a grant towards the provision of proper buildings for the primary and preparatory schools as the majority are accommodated in hired buildings."

Page 131.—EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

In line 10 for "1903" read "1915" and for "eleven" read "ten" and for "five" read "eight."

In line 12 for "sixty" read "eighty seven."

In line 15 after institution add

"for which a fine new building is now being constructed."

In line 16 after school add "and the St. Agnes' Day School."

Page 131.—GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Cancel from the beginning of the second sentence to the end of the paragraph and *substitute*—

"There are now eight secondary girls' schools. The model school controlled by Government."

ST. AGNES' DAY SCHOOL.

The Isabella Thoburn College, the Loretto Convent, the St. Agnes' Day School, the municipal Anglo-Vernacular School, the Hindu Girls' School, which is an institution controlled by an executive committee; a small school near the C. M. S., and a select school for Muhammadan Pardah girls on Outram Road controlled by Syed Karamat Husain.

There are seven small primary girls' schools managed by the municipal board, two primary schools for Hindu and Muhammadan girls respectively in Husainganj managed by the Wesleyan Mission, the ladies' pardah school with an honorary manager in Ganeshganj, the C. M. S. mixed school, and the Hari Moti Chand school, which is managed by a private committee. A list is given in the revised appendix.

There is also a Government normal school combined with the model school near Shah Mina for training women teachers, and there is likewise a small normal department attached to the Isabella Thoburn High School.

Mention may here be made of the Lucknow Public library situated in the Lal Baradari. It has been formed on the nucleus of the old station library formerly housed in the Chuttar Munzil and was established by Government resolution no. 1272—XVIII—417—1909, dated 23rd September, 1910. It has supplied a great

need of the city. It is controlled by a committee under the presidency of the Commissioner.

Page 131.—ORPHANAGES.

The best known is Rai Sri Ram Bahadur's Industrial Orphanage on La Touche Road, built and endowed by Rai Sri Ram Bahadur. The building costs Rs. 40,000. At present the number of inmates is about 25.

There is also a Roman Catholic Orphanage in St. Francis' Church compound in Hazratganj capable of taking about 50 orphans, the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage in cantonments taking about 8, the Sunni Muslim Orphanage in Aminabad taking 44, and the Shia Muslim Orphanage in the Chauk taking about 150.

DHARAMSALAS.

A large new *dharamshala* fronting on to the Aminuddaula Park Road known as Chedi Lal's *dharamshala* was opened in 1914. The work was carried out by the late Rai Ganga Pershad Varma Bahadur with money left by his uncle, Chedi Lal. The cost was about Rs. 35,000.

Nazul, page 132, Lines 10 and 11.

Cancel the sentence in lines 10, 11, and 12. The Lucknow Nazul is managed by a special deputy collector under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

Lines 16, 17, and 18. *Cancel* the sentence commencing "an exception to this" and *substitute*—

"An exception to this is a portion of the old canal of King Ghazi-uddin Haider, which is in the charge of the Deputy Commissioner for purposes of administrative convenience. The Nazul portion of the canal between Naka Hindola and the river has since been made over to the municipal board."

Add at the end of the paragraph:—

"The Nazul has since been transferred to the Deputy Commissioner."

Page 133.—PROPERTIES.

In line 2 *for* "Commissioner" *read* "new Commissioner's office, the Nazul and Wasika."

In line 4 after "post office" *add* or "Begam Kothi."

In lines 5 and 6 *omit* the words and the Inspector of Schools.

In line 12 *for* "city Magistrate" *read* "District Judge."

In line 13 for " Judge of Lucknow " read " City Magistrate."

In lines 14 and 15 *omit* the words " the Nazul and Wasika offices in the Mubarak Mahal in Machi Bhawan."

In line 17 after " Haider " *add* " shortly to come under the Protected Monuments Act."

In line 18 *omit* the words " The Serai Aghamir, which is farmed out annually " and *add*—" The gateway known as ' Dara Daulat,' also called Chinabaz gate; the old gateway to the north west of Qaiserbagh."

Cancel the sentence in line 21 commencing " The department" and *substitute*.—The department also has charge of the Wingfield park, the Victoria park, transferred from the Husainabad Trust, La Place park laid out during the years 1906-07. The Kaiserbagh Tomb lawns, the garden of Government house, the Darulshafa, and the Residency Gardens. A large area in the Civil lines Extension scheme at Butlerganj belongs to the Nazul department. The Mahmoodabad fountain plot between the river view and road and the strand to the north of Terhi *Kothi* as yet to be laid out as a park. The Nazul department also pays an annual contribution of Rs. 500 towards the upkeep of the Dilkusha park in cantonment.

In line 26 after " time " *add*—The Mubarak Mahal in the Machi Bhawan has been demolished in connection with the new Medical College.

In line 31 *for* " 1902-1903 " *read* " 1913-14 " and *for* " 42,000 " *read* " 59,910."

In line 32 *for* " 31,200 ", *read* " 38,216."

In line 33 *for* " 6,100 " *read* " 5,015."

Page 135.—WASIKA.

For " Rs. 68,000," in the last line of the paragraph *read* " Rs. 66,000." *Add* at the end:—The ex-kings of Oudh also invested Rs. 30,00,000, (30 lakhs) in Government promissory notes. The interest accruing on this sum is Rs. 8,750 per mensem and is paid to the heirs and descendants of the persons specified in the enfacement on these notes. The interest so paid is also treated as political pensions. No commutations or lapses are made under this head. In addition to the wasikas mentioned, there is

a pension of Rs. 20,000 per annum paid to the family of Tafazul Husain Khan.

In 1811 the Government of India commenced to give a grant of Rs. 1,800 per annum for the education of members of the Oudh ex-royal family. This was increased to Rs. 3,000, in 1914.

In 1913 the Local Government made a grant of Rs. 500, annually for the education of the children of wasikadars, to be supplemented by an equal contribution from the wasika pension fund. The latter fund also made a lump contribution of Rs. 3,000 towards scholarships. The money has been invested in 4 P. C. Post Trust debentures.

Page 136.—SHAHNAJAF.

The Shahnajaf endowment is managed similarly by trustees under the control of the Commissioner. The endowment was founded on interest accruing from the loan of a crore of rupees borrowed by the British Government in 1825 from Ghaziuddin Haider, then King of Oudh. The money is used primarily for the upkeep of the Shahnajaf tomb of King Ghaziuddin Haider and his favourite wife, Mubarak Mahal, as well as of his two other queens, Sarfaraz Mahal and Mumtaz Mahal. Apart from this, the income is devoted to religious ceremonies, illuminations at the Muharram and on the anniversary of the king's death, and various purely charitable purposes.

Page 136.—CATTLE POUNDS.

In line 1 for "thirteen" *read* "twenty-one."

In line 2 for "ten" *read* "eighteen."

In line 6, *cancel* "and" before "Kakori" and after "Kakori" *add* "Utraithia and Chinhut."

In line 8 *cancel* the word "and" and after "Talab" *add* "and Mahal."

In the last line *cancel* the words "a third is maintained at Nagram" and *substitute* "at Nigohan, Nagram, Sassendi Salempur, Bakkas, and Amethi."

There is also a pound in the Lucknow cantonments.

Page 146.—THE LATER MUGHALS.

Cancel the third sentence in the paragraph and *substitute* :—

Sheikh Abdur Rahim, one of the Sheikhzadas of Lucknow, who originally came from Moradabad and who rose to prominence during

Akbar's reign, under, so tradition says, very peculiar circumstances, died during Jahangir's reign and was buried at Nadan Mahal near Aishbagh in a mausoleum which he had caused to be constructed during his life-time. This mausoleum, together with the tombs connected with it, as also the tomb of Ibrahim Chisti, Sheikh Abdul Rahim's father have, recently come under the Protected Monuments Act and in consequence of the construction of a new sanitary road in that area are now added to the historical sights of Lucknow. The mausoleum proper is in a fair state of preservation and most of the original carved stone ornamentation is still standing. The floor has suffered from many years of neglect, but the marble-work which is in the well-known Agra style is still in good order. The enamel inlay on the parapet and dome has almost entirely disappeared. The adjoining Baradari is in a better state of preservation than the mausoleum and its carved stone ceiling is particularly fine. The father's tomb which is a little to the east of the Baradari, is built of blocks of *kankar* said to have been brought from the old Bhar fort at Nagram.

There is a tradition attending Sheikh Abdur Rahim's rise to prominence which is worthy of a place in this book. It is said that Akbar who had great faith in the stars, was informed by the royal astrologers that unless he vacated the throne absolutely for a certain period and at a certain time he would die. Akbar believed this and looked round his court for a *locum tenens* who would not be likely to attempt to usurp the throne. His choice fell on Sheikh Abdur Rahim who was then holding a junior position at court, and Akbar vacated the throne for the period in question, installing Abdur Rahim in his stead temporarily. As this period drew to a close Akbar gave orders that a full state ceremony was to be held when he re-mounted the throne. This was done, and when one of the royal pages lifted the crown before it was placed on Akbar's head, a small "*karait*" which was concealed therein bit him on one of his fingers and he died almost immediately. This said the astrologers, is what would have happened to Akbar if he hadn't obeyed the reading of the stars. Sheikh Abdur Rahim was afterwards appointed a Subahdar of Oudh and given a *Jagir* in Bahraich as a reward.

Page 149.

In line 5 after "annexed" *add* "The old stone bridge built by Asfaddaula has been replaced by a new bridge called the Hardinge bridge after H. E. Lord Hardinge, who opened it early in 1914. A new road had also been laid out connecting the new bridge with the Sitapur road."

Page 151.

Add in line 18 after "Chauk" "Saadat Ali Khan also built Dargah Hazrat Abbas. He also ordered the Iron Bridge from England and a plan was prepared for its erection, but on his death his son, Ghazi-uddin Haider declined to carry on the work on the ground that it was unlucky. The opinion of Bishop Heber was that the bridge would lie where it was till rust reduced it to powder. This was not the case, however, as the bridge was eventually erected over the Gumti by the ex-King Wajid Ali Shah."

Page 152.

After "buried" in line 6 *add* "Ghazi-uddin Haider founded Haiderabad as well as Badshahgunj on the north side of the river."

Page 152.

After "river" in line 22 *add* "Nasir-ud-din Haider also founded the King's English and Yunani Hospitals and King's Poor-House."

Page 152.

For "brother" in line 26 *read* "son."

Page 153.

In line 16 after "city" *add* "Amin-ud-daula also built a Kars-bala on Tikait Rai Talab in Saadatganj."

Page 169.—AMETHI.

In 1911 the population was 4,795 of whom 1,786 were Hindu and 2,278 Musalmans. It contained 1,112 houses, of which 606 were assessed to taxation, the total income being Rs. 1,000 and the incidence of the house-tax Rs. 1-10-4 per assessed house and Rs. 0-3-4 per head of population.

There is a training class for teachers attached to the middle school.

An experimental dispensary has been opened here in the present year.

Page 177.

Bijnor is no longer a town area.

Page 183.

Goshaingunj is no longer a town area.

Page 185.—ITAUNJA.

There is now a district board dispensary here built by the Raja of Itaunja in 1912. There is also a flourishing middle school with an attached training class for teachers.

Page 189.

Kakori is a town area. At the 1911 census the population consisted of 3,990 Hindus and 3,997 Muhammadans.

There are 7,987 houses, of which 760 are assessed to taxation. The income from the house-tax is Rs. 1-9-3 per assessed house and 0-2-4 per head of population.

Page 200.—LUCKNOW CITY.

Add after "courtiers" in line 15 :—

"The principal of the more modern additions are the King George's Medical College and the King George and Queen Mary's Hospitals, the Canning College, the Reid Christian College, the Judicial Commissioner's and Commissioner's courts, and a number of fine school-buildings.

In line 22 after the word "city" add "while the operations of the Improvement Trust which was formed in 1908 have added some fine roads and parks to the three roads already referred to."

In line 22 erase the sentence commencing with "The other streets" and substitute "The other streets are frequently narrow and where the drainage has yet to be re-modelled, dirty. The bazars in many places have a poor and squalid appearance, but are steadily improving, as they are re-modelled on more sanitary lines. One of the principal features of the past 10 years has been the remarkable activity in the re-building of private houses many of which now show a distinct leaning towards Western models.

Page 202.

Second paragraph for last sentence substitute "In the Kaiserbagh, on the other hand, though not seventy years old, decay had made great progress many years ago and one entire side of the main quadrangle has been removed. The other sides have however

been saved from further ruin by an arrangement made between the British India Association and Government for their upkeep.

Page 203.

In the first line after "hall" *add* "said to have the largest unsupported arched roof in the world."

Page 203.

Last paragraph, line 5, for "six" *read* "eight."

Line 7, *erase* to end of paragraph and *add*:—

"The Municipality of Lucknow is divided into eight wards known respectively as the Chauk ward, the Yahiaganj ward, the Ganeshganj ward, the Hazratganj ward, the Wazirganj ward, the Saadatganj ward, the Daulatganj ward, and the Hassanganj ward.

The Wazirganj ward, the Saadatganj ward, the Daulatganj ward, and the Hassanganj ward are conterminous within the limits of the municipality with the police circles whose names they bear.

The limits of the Chauk and Yahiaganj wards are co-extensive with those of the Chauk police circle, and are separated from each other by the line of the road commencing from the new bridge near Asafuddaula's Imambara, passing along the west of the Medical College to the Qasaiwala bridge and thence along Victoria Street to its junction with the Aishbagh Road, the eastern portion being the Yahiaganj ward and the western portion the Chauk ward.

The limits of the Ganeshganj and Hazratganj wards are co-extensive with those of the Hazratganj police circle, and are separated from each other by the line of the road commencing from Bruce's bridge to Mall road, thence Mall road to its junction with Quinton Road, thence Quinton Road to its junction with Capper Road, thence Capper Road to its junction with Forsyth Road, thence Forsyth Road to its junction with Abbott Road, thence along Abbott Road to Naka Hindola, the eastern portion being the Hazratganj ward and the western portion the Ganeshganj ward."

Page 204.

In line 3 after "it" *add* "the new masonry bridge which stands on the site of the old."

Page 205.

In line 3 after "destroyed" *add* "The site is now occupied by the King George's Medical College, the King George and Queen Mary's Hospital, and attendant buildings and quarters."

Page 205.

For "now" in line 4 *substitute* "also."

Page 205.

In line 3 between "the" and "mound" *add* "original."

Page 205.

In line 7 for "is now used" *read* "was used for a long time," and after "Museum" in line 8 *add* "but is now used as a public library. The Museum."

In line 9 *delete* the full-stop after "treasurers" and for "them" *read* "which."

In line 12 after "description" *change* the full-stop to a comma and *add* "has since been located in the old Canning College building in Kaiserbagh."

Page 206.

Erase from "the" after "Gulistan-i-Iram" in line 4 to end of paragraph and *substitute* "both of which are now used as Government offices and were built by Ghazi-uddin Haider."

Page 206.

Second paragraph, lines 3 and 4, *erase* "Small Cause Court."

Page 206.

First paragraph, *erase* last sentence and after "Haider" *add* "of which only a portion of the gate now remains."

Page 206.

Second paragraph, *erase* last sentence and *substitute*. "The Qaiserbagh used to be approached from the open space which extended to the river on the north-east by a gateway, of which only a portion now remains. This gateway was known as the Jilau Khana, or place where royal processions used to form, but is now commonly known as the China Bazar gate."

Page 207.

For the words "we cross" in line 2 *substitute* "one used to cross."

Page 207.

After "mermaids" in line 3 *add* "which also no longer exists," and *erase* the words "we come" in the same line.

In line 4 after "Hazratbagh" *add* "The marble Baradari which is the chief ornament in the Wingfield Park was once the pride of Hazratbagh. The site of this garden is now occupied by the buildings which were originally erected for the old military prison and which have, with certain alterations, since been used as a school and with further alterations as courts and offices."

In line 4 *for* "lie" *substitute* "lay."

In line 5 *for* "once paved with silver" *read* "the columns and the ceiling of which were covered with silver when it was used as a residence by the King"...and after "Muqam" *add* "since disappeared."

In line 10 after "doing" *add* "The Badshah Manzil is now used as a private residence and known as the 'Tope Wali Kothi.' It was here that General Outram read to Wajid Ali Shah on the morning of the 4th February, 1856, the decree of the Indian Government which required his deposition and the transfer of the government of Oudh to the East India Company."

In line 11 *for* "stands" *substitute* "stood."

In line 13 after "lakhs" *read* "It has since undergone considerable change owing to decay and partition and has been opened up by the construction of a road leading to the Chini Bazar gate from Banks Road and known as the Wala Kadr Road after the father of the present Nawab."

In line 17 *for* "we pass" *substitute* "one passed."

In line 22 *for* "died" *read* "disappeared" and *erase* the sentence commencing "The place now forms" and *substitute* "The place was subsequently included in the grounds which are now occupied by the buildings of the court of the City Magistrate, the bench of honorary magistrates and the municipal offices."

For "Maharaja of Balrampur" in lines 30 and 31 *read* "British Indian Association."

In line 32 after "Pasand" *add* "or Roshan-ud-dowla Kothi."

In the last line after "gate" *add* "This building is now used as the district cutcherry."

Page 208.

Cancel first paragraph commencing "The buildings" and the 2nd para. commencing "To the north-west."

Page 209.

In line 11 *for* "at a cost of Rs. 60,000" *read* "at considerable cost."

Page 210.

In line 1 *for* "Tara Wali Kothi" *read* "Chini Bazar gaet or Jilau Khana as it was originally called."

Page 210.

Second paragraph, last line, put a full-stop after "Lucknow" and *insert* the words "on the 1st of October, 1859" after "spot" in line 16 of the paragraph.

Page 210.

For "32795" in the last line *read* "28,939."

Page 211.

For "Jami" in line 2 *read* "Jumna" and at the end of paragraph *add* "It was put into thorough repair during Lord Curzon's *regimé* and now takes a high place among the important buildings of Lucknow. The gateway is particularly fine."

Page 211.

After "Imambara" in line 34 *add* "The offices of the Husainabad Trust have also been accommodated in this building." In the same line *for* "this" *read* "the."

Page 212.

Line 3 *cancel* the words "a descendant of the royal family" and *substitute* "by the family of Munawar-ud-dowla. The Daulat Khana proper has disappeared but the 'Shish Mahal,' which was included in the group, has been restored to a great extent inside by Nawab Baqar Ali Khan, the present owner, and it is now possible to gain more than an idea of its beauty in the past. Special workmen had to be obtained from Persia to carry out the restoration."

Page 212.

After "Khudaganj" in line 15 *add* "Mahbubganj" and *cancel* the word "both."

After "Ahmadganj" in line 16 *add* "Wazirbagh, Muazzam-nagar, Kareemganj, and Iramnagar. Between Mahbubganj and the Chauk is Katra Bizen Beg Khan built by Saadat Khan."

Page 212.

In line 26 after "constant" *add* "and growing" and in line 27 after "Eastwards" *add* "judging from the decrease in the population of this ward during the period between the census of 1901 and that of 1911."

Pages 212 and 213.

Cancel this paragraph and *substitute* "The old Chauk ward has been split in two. The limits of both wards are co-extensive with those of the Chauk police circle and lie between Daulatganj on the north and Saadatganj on the south extending eastwards to Wazirganj. The two wards are separated from each other by the line of the road commencing from the Hardinge Bridge, passing the Medical College and hospital on the west, over the Kasiwala bridge and thence along Victoria Street to its junction with the Aishbagh road, the eastern portion being known as the Yahiaganj ward and the western portion the Chauk ward.

The Chauk ward takes its name from the famous street which is said to have been built in the time of Asaf-ud-dowla. It is probably, however, of an earlier date, for the southern gate, known as the Akbari Darwaza, was built by Qazi Mohammad of Bilgram, the deputy of Jawahir Khan, Subadhar of Oudh in the reign of Akbar. The same man built Mahmoodnagar and Shahganj on either side of street.

Ashraf Ali Khan in the days of Shahjahan built Ashrafabad to the south of Shahganj and adjoining it is Naubasta or Musharrafabad in the Saadatganj ward built by his brother. The mohallas of Katari, Sondhi, Banjari, and Ahiri Tolas in the Daulatganj ward, which lie round and to the west of the Chauk, are the oldest-inhabited parts of Lucknow. The katra of Syed Husain Khan and Abu Turab Khan and Bagh Mahanarain were founded by Saadat Khan. The population of the ward in 1911 was 21,879.

In the Yahiaganj ward the Raja Bazar, Yahiaganj, and Nawabganj were built by Asaf-ud-dowla. East of Victoria Street is the Aishbagh also constructed by Asaf-ud-dowla. One of the garden pavilions still exists and is used as a *dharamsala*. Close by are the Nadan Mahal and Ibrahim Chisti's tomb which were constructed in Akbar's time and have been fully mentioned on

page 146. In this ward, on the open space south of the King George's Hospital, is the tomb of Mina Shah, the great saint of Lucknow. This Shaikh Mina, whose proper name was Sheikh Mohammad, was born at Lucknow and brought up by Sheikh Qazim-ud-din, a darwesh of repute. He it was who induced the Sheikh to colonize Lucknow, he died in 884 H., according to the inscription on his tomb, but elsewhere his death is recorded as having taken place in 870 H., or 1465 A. D. The tomb was partially destroyed during the rebellion, but subsequently restored. It is held in great reverence and large crowds visit it every Thursday."

Page 213.

In line 20 *cancel* the word "Victoria" and *cancel* the sentence commencing in the same line with the words "Along the Victoria Road" and *substitute* "The Tikaitganj as well as the Bazar Tikait Rai were founded by the great minister of Asaf-ud-dowla."

In line 25 after "Ali Khan" *add* "Naubasta or Musharrafabad, as it used to be called, was built by Ashraf Ali Khan's brother in the days of Shahjahan."

In line 28 *cancel* the sentence commencing "East of Victoria-ganj" and the sentence following it.

In line 31 *for* "1901" *read* "1911" and *for* "29,646" *read* "24,483."

Add at end of paragraph on Saadatganj:—"This ward also contains the Karbala Dyanat-ud-dowla, the Dargah Hazrat Abbas and the Kazmain Karbala. These have been declared protected monuments under the Act. The first-named was built by the well-known minister Dyanat-ud-dowla. The Dargah Hazrat Abbas is a shrine dedicated to Hazrat Abbas, a step-brother of Husain, the son of Ali. It consisted formerly of a small room with some sacred relics from Iraq but was rebuilt and extensively enlarged by Saadat Ali Khan and furnished with a golden dome in commemoration of his recovery from severe illness in 1802. This place is much resorted to by the Shias living in the neighbourhood every Thursday after the new moon.

The Kazmain is said to be an exact replica of the Karbela bearing that name in Arabia. Its chief point of interest is the two domes which are covered with sheet brass giving the build-

ing, a particularly imposing effect. The Karbela Dyanat-ud-dowla also has brass-sheeted domes."

In line 37 for "38,956" read "42,647."

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Page 214.

Line 3 *cancel* the sentence commencing "South of this."

In line 13 after "Amjad Ali Shah" *add* "This ward contains what is supposed to be one of the largest *sarais* in India, the Durbijeyganj Sarai built by the late Sir Dirgbiye Singh, Maharaja of Balrampur."

In line 13 *cancel* from the sentence commencing "In this ward" down to "restored" in line 22.

In line 22 *cancel* the words "close by is" and at the end of the sentence *substitute* a comma for the full-stop and *add* "lies on the edge of the Circular Road near the Arabic School."

In line 25 *for* the first two sentences read "East of Wazirganj and divided from the new Hazratganj ward by a line drawn from Bruce Bridge along the Mall down Quinton Road to Capper Road, along Capper Road to Forsyth Road, thence to Abbott Road and from this junction to the Naka Hindola lies the Ganeshganj ward. It is traversed by the Cantonment Road, Banks Road and has a good cross communication in the LaTouche Road."

In line 30 *erase* the words "and Husainganj to the south" and *substitute* "Ghasiarimandi, Talab Gangni Shukul, Nayagaon and Beroni Khandaq."

In line 31 *cancel* the sentence "Hazratganj is, etc." and start a fresh paragraph with

"The new Hazratganj ward is one of the most important in Lucknow."

In line 34 after "end" *add* "of the Hazratganj proper."

Page 215.

In line 7 *for* "City Magistrate" read "District Judge."

In line 20 after "former" *add* a comma and the following "which is in the Ganeshganj ward."

In line 30 after "pavilion" *add* "which was taken from Hazratbagh near Qaiserbagh."

Page 218.

In line 5 *for* "26,660" read "22,237" and *cancel* the words "of whom some 4,000 reside without municipal limits."

In line 20 *cancel* the sentence commencing "The place is now" and *substitute* "The walled enclosure has now been removed to a large extent and the grounds covered by the buildings of the new Canning College hostels and Professors' quarters."

Page 218.

Line 24 *for* "lunatic" *read* "Normal School and leper."

Line 30 after "Sultanganj" *add* "which has given place to 'Butlerganj' "also known as the new Civil Lines." "This ward also contains a new model mohalla adjoining Bruceganj named 'Boasganj' after the late Mr. Boas, which was constructed to accommodate the people who had to leave Sultanganj when the Civil Lines were laid out. Near the Paper Mills on the east is the site of the old racecourse and the Chakkar Kothi or race pavilion of which only the entrance gate now remains."

In line 31 *for* the first sentence *read* "To the south-east of the city and beyond the O. & R. Railway lie the cantonments of Lucknow."

Page 219.

In line 22 *for* "convalescent dépôt for the troops" *read* "Military Dairy."

Page 221.

In line 3 *for* "which is now in a state of disrepair" *read* "which has been cleaned up and enclosed with wire-fencing."

Page 221.

In line 27 after "Aminabad" *add* "where it has been considerably widened in places of late years."

In line 28 after "bridge" *add* "a second road from the station links up with the Abbott Road while a third road which is known as the LaTouche Road runs from the station due north and almost in a straight line to the Qaiserbagh. This road, which is a very broad one, was constructed under the orders of Sir James LaTouche about 12 years ago and may be looked upon as the pioneer of the town improvements in Lucknow as it was after the opening of this road that the scheme for the Aminabad park suggested itself which in turn has led to those schemes which form the subject of another paragraph."

In line 33 *for* "along it passes" *read* "along it used to pass."

In line 34 after "North" *read* "which has considerably decreased of late years owing to the improvement effected in the railways from those centres and the opening of fresh lines."

In line 37 after "Sarai Mali" *add* "Khan."

Page 222.

In line 5 after "Alamnagar" *add* "which although of great importance as a traffic artery is particularly narrow in a number of places. This road links up near the Saadatganj or market proper with the road traversing the Daulatganj ward from Sarai Mali Khan, which is also of considerable importance as a traffic artery being the only link between the Saadatganj and Daulatganj wards and which labours under the same defect as the Saadatganj and Alamnagar Road, viz., the presence of a number of narrow necks here and there along its course."

Page 222.

In line 14, *erase* the words "Campbell Road, which skirts the west of the city from the extreme north-west to Saadatganj, the" . . .

In line 15 after "Abbott Road" *add* "The Yahiaganj Road, Kashmiri Mohalla Road, Wazirganj and Pata Nala Roads, Raja Bazar Road."

In line 20 after "Government House" *add* "The Campbell Road, which skirted the west of the city from the entrance north-west to Saadatganj, has lost its importance owing to the movement eastward of the inhabitants of the town and had in consequence of disuse and lack of repair degenerated into a *kachcha* cart-track. Besides the above roads there are the Hewett, Sri Ram and Ganga Pershad Roads, which form the first three sections of a fine broad sanitary road which is being constructed on a line drawn nearly due west from Abbott Road to Bhola Nath-ka-kuwan, where it will have two branches connecting with the Napier Street on the north-west and Alamnagar on the south-west."

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In line 36 *for* "Prince of Wales" *read* "Grand" and after "Hotel" *add* a fresh sentence "A very fine hotel was completed about three years ago, facing the Clyde Road. This is known as the 'Carlton.' It is largely Saracenic in design and is one of the handsomest buildings erected of late years in Lucknow."

In line 37 after "Aghamir" *add* "which has recently been rebuilt on a site adjoining the old one which is being converted into a park."

In line 38 *cancel* the words "Aminabad, Nazirabad" and *substitute* "Durbijeyganj, Aminuddaula, which is shortly to be pulled down in connection with the widening of the Aminabad Road."

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Add at end of paragraph—

This chapter would be incomplete without mention of the Improvement Trust of Lucknow, which was created in 1909 between the Secretary of State and the municipal board. The operations of the trust have been placed in the hands of a special committee consisting of three members of the board with the City Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioner, the latter being chairman of the committee. Government made a special grant of Rs. 2,50,000 when the trust was started, adding another lakh subsequently as the operations progressed.

This money was to be spent on a scheme for the construction of a broad sanitary road from Abbott Road on the east of the city which was to travel as near as possible in a straight line through congested areas to Bhola Nath-ka-kuwan, where it was to branch off to the Napier Street in Daulatganj. It was also proposed to *add* a second branch from Bhola Nath-ka-kuwan to link up with Alamnagar in the Daulatganj Ward.

The trust so far has constructed three sections of the road and has nearly completed the fourth. The first section known as Hewett Road lies between Abbott Road and the LaTouche Road. The second section named the Sri Ram Road lies between LaTouche Road and Aminabad Road. In this section the operations included the construction of a fine cloth market lying just behind the road on the south. It is oblong in shape with an open front on the Aminabad Road side and has a railed in grass-plot in the centre. The buildings are of a good type and double-storeyed.

The lower storey rooms are used as shops and are connected with each other by means of a paved colonnade.

The third section, which has been named the Ganga Pershad Road after the late Rai Ganga Pershad Verma Bahadur, to whose

exertions the success of the Trust is largely due, runs from the Aminabad Road to the Rekabganj bridge on Canning Street. An additional road has been constructed in connection with this section, which links up the new road with the circular road, thereby affording a means of easy access to all the courts to people living in Yahiaganj and Saadatganj.

Besides these two roads the trust has opened a fine park on the site of the old Aminuddaula Bagh which faces the Aminabad park and is constructing a Zenana park close by in the Garhia Goongey Nawab.

The first three sections have been provided with pavements, while the second section and a portion of the third section have colonnades. Building operations in the first two sections are nearing completion, although one or two sites on Hewett Road still remain to be built over, while the third section has been more than half built over and work is steadily going on.

The fourth section is nearing completion. The sites have been cleared and will be sold shortly. The drainage, paving and metalling of the road is well in hand. In this section a park has been constructed on the site of the old Agha Mir Sarai which has been rebuilt near by.

The remaining sections have been surveyed and will be taken up in turn.

Besides this sanitary road, the board has carried out a number of other improvements. The chief of these is the Aminabad park scheme, of which mention has already been made. This was chiefly due to the initiation of the late Rai Ganga Pershad Verma Bahadur. An extremely dirty and unsightly quarter was removed and the present park constructed at no cost to the tax-payer, as the scheme was self-supporting. The park possesses a fine clock-tower and fountain and is thronged with people every evening. The buildings surrounding it are double-storeyed as in the cloth market having shops below, connected by means of a continuance colonnade and residential quarters above. These shops are now the acknowledged business centre of the Indian merchants in the eastern portion of the city. The other noticeable improvements are the Civil Lines extension, the Ganeshganj Grain Market, and Model House area.

Page 228.

The population of Lucknow tahsil in 1911, including the city, was 446,782; 311,517 were Hindus and 124,011 Musalmans.

Page 229.

The Vernacular Middle School has been removed from Mahona to Itaunja.

Page 244.

In 1911 the population of tahsil Malihabad was 175,594; 151,819 were Hindus and 23,628 Musalmans.

Page 247.

There is a teachers' training class attached to the Middle School.

Page 255.

In 1911 the population of tahsil Mohanlalganj was 142,035; 128,924 were Hindus and 13,058 Musalmans.

Gazetteer of Lucknow.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER LUCKNOW.

APPENDIX.

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TABLE I.--Population by tahsils.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lucknow ..	4,46,782	2,44,827	2,01,955	3,11,517	1,71,391	1,40,126	1,24,011	65,788	58,223	11,254	7,648	3,606
Malihabad ..	1,75,594	92,947	82,647	1,51,819	80,643	71,176	23,628	12,327	11,401	147	77	70
Mohanlalganj..	1,42,035	74,025	68,010	1,28,924	67,431	61,493	13,058	6,557	6,501	53	37	16
Total ..	7,64,411	4,11,799	3,52,612	5,92,260	3,19,465	2,72,795	1,60,697	84,572	76,125	11,454	7,762	3,692

TABLE II.—Population by *thanas*.

Serial number.	Name of <i>thanas</i> .	Total Population.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Others.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Chowk (Lucknow)	59,277	31,829	27,448	31,318	17,366	14,052	27,109	14,040	13,069	850	523	327
2	Daulatganj do.	29,375	15,225	14,150	16,005	8,582	7,423	13,313	6,610	6,703	57	33	24
3	Hassanganj do.	26,411	15,022	11,389	19,461	11,168	8,293	6,778	3,752	3,026	172	102	70
4	Saadatganj do.	25,073	13,019	12,054	15,324	8,223	7,101	9,636	4,730	4,906	113	66	47
5	Wazirganj do.	42,639	23,374	19,265	20,449	11,498	8,951	21,448	11,439	10,019	742	447	295
6	Ganesbaganj (Hazratganj)	62,665	35,955	26,710	36,865	21,517	15,348	21,209	11,988	9,321	4,591	2,450	2,141
7	Dilkusha (Lucknow)	19,782	13,283	6,499	10,714	6,415	4,299	4,451	2,911	1,550	4,607	3,957	650
8	Itaunja ..	56,797	30,007	26,790	51,985	27,474	24,511	4,711	2,481	2,230	101	52	49
9	Mandiaun ..	69,986	38,935	33,051	61,058	32,358	28,700	8,880	4,550	4,330	48	27	21
10	Kakori ..	57,546	30,153	27,393	48,297	25,583	22,714	9,237	4,564	4,673	12	6	6
11	Bantra ..	70,069	38,401	31,668	64,549	35,350	29,199	5,445	3,006	2,439	75	45	30
12	Mohanlalganj ..	81,290	42,095	39,195	74,844	38,911	35,933	6,403	3,154	3,249	43	30	13
13	Goshainganj ..	71,386	37,602	33,784	64,367	34,000	30,367	7,004	3,594	3,410	13	8	7
14	Malihabad ..	92,115	48,899	43,216	77,024	41,120	35,904	15,063	7,763	7,300	28	16	12
	Total	7,64,411	4,11,799	3,52,612	5,92,260	3,19,465	2,72,795	1,60,697	84,572	76,125	11,414	7,762	3,692

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901 ..	34,210	17,728	16,482	43.12	30,216	15,370	14,846	38.09
1902 ..	36,685	18,694	17,991	46.25	28,808	14,572	14,236	36.32
1903 ..	38,948	19,778	18,570	48.34	42,947	21,092	21,855	54.14
1904 ..	34,932	17,874	17,058	44.02	34,592	16,812	17,780	43.61
1905 ..	33,684	17,587	16,097	42.46	42,405	20,888	21,517	53.46
1906 ..	35,107	18,322	16,785	44.26	33,944	16,981	16,963	39.47
1907 ..	34,242	17,585	16,657	43.47	45,831	22,641	23,190	51.52
1908 ..	27,651	14,440	13,211	34.86	46,678	23,263	23,413	58.84
1909 ..	23,414	12,177	11,237	29.60	36,198	18,367	17,831	45.55
1910 ..	30,111	15,507	14,604	37.90	28,659	15,225	13,434	36.13
1911 ..	35,684	18,659	17,025	44.90	44,389	22,693	21,696	55.90

TABLE IV.—Deaths according to cause.

Year.	All causes.	Total deaths from—				
		Plague.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Fever.	Bowel com- plaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	30,216	..	2,524	2	21,487	446
1902	28,808	50	259	52	22,429	319
1903	10,773	5,306	291	170	25,182	1,225
1904	8086	7,467	42	4	18,161	882
1905	6,654	9,023	2,241	8	21,570	991
1906	21,812	2,028	609	26	15,491	39
1907	45,831	12,495	197	90	24,279	675
1908	46,678	81	1,176	190	36,292	684
1909	36,198	4	719	2	30,140	322
1910	28,659	326	444	5	21,926	271
1911	44,889	6,593	5,449	..	23,436	806

TABLE V.—Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1319 Fasli.

Pargana and Tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double cropped.
				Irrigated.				Dry.	Total.		
				Total.	Canals.	Wells.	Tanks.			Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lucknow ..	100,116	14,950	15,174	5,737	..	4,491	1,245	..	64,255	69,992	17,538
Binaur ..	94,833	33,605	13,817	11,020	..	3,628	7,392	..	36,411	47,431	8,762
Kakori ..	36,161	10,958	6,786	6,131	..	4,332	1,799	..	14,356	20,487	4,574
Total of tahsil Lucknow ..	231,150	59,513	35,737	22,888	..	12,451	10,437	..	115,022	137,910	30,874
Malihabad ..	1,9450	14,238	27,425	10,651	..	7,435	3,216	..	67,136	77,787	14,392
Mahona ..	94,387	13,407	20,127	5,145	..	3,519	1,626	..	55,708	60,853	19,258
Total of tahsil Malihabad	213,837	276,45	47,552	15,796	..	10,954	4,842	..	122,841	138,640	33,650
Mohanalganj ..	128,534	26,487	33,000	19,362	..	10,394	8,968	..	49,735	69,097	21,619
Nigohan ..	45,901	6,340	15,316	5,515	..	1,716	3,799	..	18,730	24,245	3,873
Total of tahsil Mohanalganj.	174,485	32,827	48,316	24,877	..	12,110	12,767	..	68,465	93,342	25,492
Total district ..	621,472	119,985	131,595	63,561	..	35,515	28,043	..	206,331	369,892	90,016

TABLE VI.—Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Lucknow.

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.				
	Total.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	Total.	Rice.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra.	Other crops.
<i>Fasli.</i>											
1310	65,999	23,648	15,002	11,168	7,970	7,611	100,185	25,372	15,419	11,603	47,791
1311	75,185	29,303	12,940	11,920	11,956	9,096	94,458	20,534	16,337	14,185	43,402
1312	74,031	31,562	12,989	9,589	10,476	9,415	94,986	24,900	18,489	10,117	41,480
1313	61,816	17,572	18,867	9,622	6,510	9,245	112,098	29,471	17,682	14,019	50,926
1314	70,030	24,265	17,077	10,631	8,790	9,267	105,476	29,268	16,531	14,113	45,564
1315	44,209	16,229	1,528	7,064	11,093	8,293	110,229	23,587	20,097	15,983	50,552
1316	48,852	19,399	5,077	5,120	12,188	7,058	106,789	14,946	22,334	18,551	50,458
1317	59,597	23,455	9,927	6,388	12,182	7,645	101,299	18,260	16,176	17,953	48,910
1318	64,187	25,389	11,958	6,828	12,204	7,808	99,785	13,443	16,990	18,418	50,924
1319	71,765	25,726	16,311	9,266	10,704	9,698	93,785	8,309	12,900	21,175	51,401

TABLE VI—(continued).—Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Malihabad.

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat,	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	Total.	Rice.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra.	Other crops.
<i>Fasli.</i>											
1310	71,495	23,912	1,3310	7,174	10,542	10,557	93,466	21,733	10,708	9,770	51,255
1311	82,315	26,356	20,466	9,200	13,077	13,216	89,528	15,957	11,937	11,881	49,753
1312	77,551	26,990	19,441	6,278	11,855	12,997	91,953	23,043	11,811	8,477	48,622
1313	67,879	17,179	23,186	7,502	6,915	13,097	104,040	27,518	11,298	10,555	54,669
1314	75,501	22,997	22,981	8,099	9,390	12,034	103,188	26,425	10,564	10,792	55,407
1315	47,891	15,292	1,778	8,042	8,975	13,804	104,309	19,206	12,592	14,582	57,929
1316	50,286	17,439	6,009	3,240	10,225	13,373	106,069	12,147	16,054	16,252	61,616
1317	57,559	20,825	8,807	4,621	10,662	12,644	102,656	13,720	13,059	16,925	53,952
1318	67,295	22,841	15,240	7,087	10,035	12,092	103,095	13,455	11,969	16,565	61,106
1319	73,952	22,094	20,641	9,338	9,864	11,415	97,555	11,316	8,619	18,374	59,246

TABLE VI—(concluded).—Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Mohanlalganj.

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.				
	Total.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley and gram.	Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	Total.	Rice.	Juar and arhar.	Bajra.	Other crops.
<i>Fasli.</i>											
1310 ..	47,381	17,618	12,979	4,642	4,191	7,951	71,120	55,184	12,772	6,208	16,956
1311 ..	56,105	19,504	14,075	6,563	5,105	10,758	67,455	22,982	12,745	..	31,728
1312 ..	53,810	21,305	11,499	4,985	4,633	11,388	69,464	55,448	13,364	..	30,652
1313 ..	45,185	11,344	16,203	3,080	3,283	10,625	78,663	27,525	12,343	7,066	31,729
1314 ..	52,801	16,551	14,626	5,471	4,865	11,268	72,041	29,329	11,651	7,654	23,407
1315 ..	34,359	13,068	2,300	3,270	4,969	10,752	75,516	23,686	13,158	8,734	20,018
1316 ..	37,461	15,554	5,858	2,381	5,100	8,528	71,823	16,776	15,055	9,958	30,024
1317 ..	45,174	18,165	10,138	2,717	4,588	9,566	68,990	20,383	10,783	8,196	29,628
1318 ..	49,607	18,643	13,461	3,329	4,010	10,164	69,742	18,303	10,606	10,885	29,948
1319 ..	57,181	19,773	16,929	3,955	4,275	12,249	61,023	8,826	9,407	13,399	29,391

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over of—													
	Offences against public tranquility (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad liveli-hood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under—		
												Opium Act.	Excise Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901	402	43	24	8	6	72	332	19	120	216	110	129	44	48
1902	627	52	38	3	..	38	280	9	79	145	89	143	11	26
1903	569	25	33	..	..	35	274	2	53	122	49	64	10	30
1904	577	18	51	..	..	50	317	4	67	135	124	136	5	33
1905	1,376	435	..	31	..	..	2,980	177	579	2,189	1,049	1,095	24	203
1906	1,940	408	..	36	..	401	3,029	351	616	2,448	..	187	60	243
1907	473	260	20	..	1	47	574	7	85	247	281	119	10	8
1908	776	271	17	1	3	24	458	2	57	158	147	50	10	38
1909	935	64	1,093	7	3	130	565	16	118	308	184	114	11	37
1910	133	61	1,376	..	4	200	559	33	131	380	221	236	14	53
1911	83	75	1,620	1	..	187	558	16	108	477	184	190	5	40

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons.		
				Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901 ..	2,332	108	1,434	1,941	304	1,637
1902 ..	2,098	80	1,258	1,910	261	1,649
1903 ..	2,294	102	1,443	1,633	174	1,459
1904 ..	2,694	78	1,898	2,143	364	1,779
1905 ..	3,267	66	2,069	2,436	378	2,055
1906 ..	3,024	*	1,978	2,341	294	2,047
1907 ..	3,042	*	2,018	2,788	308	2,476
1908 ..	3,370	*	2,327	3,689	327	3,312
1909 ..	3,399	*	2,591	8,334	2,735	5,599
1910 ..	3,382	*	2,271	3,549	228	3,326
1911 ..	3,258	*	2,292	3,199	254	2,945

* Figures not available.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlement.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.		
	Summary settlement, 1858-59.	1866.	1896.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow	1,40,582	1,12,870	1,48,455
Bijnaur	87,051	87,449	1,09,682
Kakori	42,425	24,550	33,193
Tahsil Lucknow ..	2,70,008	2,24,869	2,91,330
Malihabad	1,18,645	1,42,662	1,79,956
Mahona	1,04,992	1,28,661	155,881
Tahsil Malihabad ..	2,23,637	2,71,323	3,35,837
Mohanlalgunj	1,56,511	1,78,825	2,05,014
Nigohan.. ..	37,331	48,227	52,266
Tahsil Mohanlalgunj ..	1,93,842	2,27,052	2,57,280
District Total ..	*3,87,487	7,23,244	8,84,447

* Including the nominal demand or revenue-free and assigned estates.

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses, 1820 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in <i>Am-i-akhari</i> .	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lucknow	Lucknow ba Haveli ..	Rs. 1,44,526	Rs. 16,267	Rs. 1,60,803	Rs. a. p. 2 2 1	Rs. a. p. 1 11 10
Bijnaur	Bijnaur	1,12,284	11,838	1,24,072	2 5 10	1 13 3
Kakori	Kakori	36,436	5,256	41,722	1 12 5	1 5 5
Total, tahsil Lucknow	..	2,98,286	33,361	3,26,597	2 1 5	1 10 2
Malihabad	Malihabad	1,86,186	17,581	2,03,717	2 6 3	1 8 11
Mahona	Mahona Marriaoan ..	1,55,885	14,840	1,70,725	2 9 0	1 10 5
Total, tahsil Malihabad	..	3,42,031	32,421	3,74,442	2 7 8	1 9 8
Mohanalganj	Amethi	2,05,375	20,156	2,25,531	3 4 3	1 12 0
Nigohan	Sessendi	52,195	6,030	58,255	2 6 4	1 4 3
Total, tahsil Mohanalganj	..	2,57,570	26,216	2,83,786	2 13 4	1 8 2
Total district	..	8,92,827	91,998	9,84,825	..	..

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Country spirit.			Receipts from foreign liquor.	Drugs.		Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—			
	Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.	Receipts.		Consumption in maunds of—	Total receipts.	Consumption.	Liquor included.			Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1901-02	Rs. 26,009	8,43,201	Rs. 1,33,095	Rs. 7,831	Rs. 55,859	Mds. s. 98 21	Mds. s. 108 26	Rs. 40,446	Mds. s. 108 26	Rs. 4,84,439	Rs. 3,926	Rs. 4,836	Rs. 707	Rs. 558	115	83	24
1902-03	29,922	4,00,244	1,55,880	8,145	60,991	.. 99 11	.. 54 15	47,626	111 16	5,47,019	3,956	5,548	772	603	117	83	24
1903-04	30,691	4,67,861	1,71,297	8,740	88,288	.. 67 2	.. 60 12	47,528	110 9	6,43,167	4,510	6,303	1,117	602	116	83	25
1904-05	4,706	5,10,427	1,28,273	7,932	1,85,997	.. 61 15	.. 46 2	48,531	113 4	7,87,140	4,319	6,263	760	552	105	82	24
1905-06	4,650	4,46,370	96,529	7,302	89,510	.. 61 15	.. 43 7	48,991	114 26	7,28,775	4,644	6,192	1,195	618	105	82	24
1906-07	4,332	5,04,094	1,13,796	7,112	95,179	.. 46 2	.. 43 7	54,485	130 15	7,93,741	4,464	6,621	1,206	702	106	67	24
1907-08	4,333	4,59,591	97,979	7,397	95,769	.. 43 7	.. 58 9	48,563	93 6	5,09,226	4,818	5,794	1,207	612	105	67	25
1908-09	4,205	8,93,539	84,576	8,447	94,848	.. 0 19	.. 47 0	48,718	94 27	5,49,255	9,198	5,540	1,195	616	105	67	25
1909-10	4,321	3,89,962	73,751	9,184	81,498	0 32	47 0	48,261	117 28	5,38,190	16,928	5,319	1,185	611	101	67	25
1910-11	7,891	5,01,514	1,01,195	11,880	82,971	1 8	50 0	61,819	95 0	6,66,075	14,981	6,598	1,050	782	100	68	25
1911-12	3,193	5,78,820	1,13,427	15,772	84,223	1 8	50 0	64,380	98 0	7,99,291	14,245	7,773	1,108	845	100	68	25

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from—			
	Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	84,622	2,00,608	2,87,663	6,638
1902-03	88,127	2,23,638	3,14,350	7,533
1903-04	89,869	2,47,743	3,40,345	8,274
1904-05	81,462	4,48,272	3,32,691	8,538
1905-06	91,342	2,64,885	3,55,530	7,002
1906-07	79,666	2,64,885	3,53,177	7,468
1907-08	74,623	2,77,671	3,55,463	7,389
1908-09	55,870	2,62,181	3,23,727	8,389
1909-10	71,005	2,89,346	3,64,206	9,063
1910-11	77,258	3,21,559	4 04,098	7,582
1911-12	94,080	3,18,018	4,17,895	7,548

TABLE XIII.--*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
		Asses- sees.	Tax.	Asses- sees.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
						Asses- sees.	Tax.	Asses- sees.	Tax.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1901-02	..	299	10,606	4	5,462	2,101	32,542	288	43,515	264	379	180
1902-03	..	351	10,048	5	4,738	1,807	26,528	373	44,186	247	571	192
1903-04	..	203	7,996	4	3,962	523	13,763	257	49,544	1,740	304	90
1904-05	..	203	8,240	5	995	492	12,798	363	47,033	1,319	164	80
1905-06	..	249	9,559	3	317	499	13,384	341	48,693	60	136	76
1906-07	..	171	8,769	5	2,273	489	13,154	345	48,404	192	111	55
1907-08	..	154	8,206	4	2,653	541	14,345	328	42,732	29	118	88
1908-09	..	161	9,080	4	3,067	520	13,846	317	41,395	55	110	61
1909-10	..	171	9,681	3	2,091	515	13,697	324	40,758	36	159	81
1910-11	..	195	10,675	4	1,761	565	15,086	354	45,429	136	105	50
1911-12	..	194	11,045	1	115	570	15,007	562	48,844	109	105	50

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax for city and tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	City of Lucknow.				Tahsil Lucknow.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over. Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.
	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
1		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1901-02 ..	1,625	24,900	256	40,632	109	1,496	2	126
1902-03 ..	1,380	20,595	354	42,455	117	1,605	2	160
1903-04 ..	446	11,671	342	48,077	20	542	2	313
1904-05 ..	418	10,785	346	45,938	18	480	2	429
1905-06 ..	428	11,912	320	47,785	21	526	3	433
1906-07 ..	415	11,165	324	41,660	20	514	3	357
1907-08 ..	460	12,189	310	41,181	22	557	2	325
1908-09 ..	439	11,719	294	39,344	21	513	2	270
1909-10 ..	424	11,243	300	38,885	23	566	3	250
1910-11 ..	461	12,298	331	43,668	28	694	4	283
1911-12 ..	465	12,218	337	46,909	27	669	4	326

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only)*—(concluded).

Year.	Tahsil Malihabad.				Tahsil Mohanlalganj.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.
	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
1		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1901-02 ..	166	2,248	7	453	111	1,401	8	548
1902-03 ..	165	2,362	7	491	145	1,966	10	980
1903-04 ..	31	843	4	282	26	707	9	902
1904-05 ..	31	850	4	282	25	683	11	984
1905-06 ..	26	748	6	376	24	648	12	1,000
1906-07 ..	30	840	6	365	24	635	12	1,022
1907-08 ..	31	860	6	365	28	739	10	861
1908-09 ..	40	1,121	19	1,452	20	493	2	269
1909-10 ..	40	1,161	12	810	28	727	9	813
1910-11 ..	40	1,161	11	741	36	933	8	737
1911-12 ..	40	1,131	13	894	38	989	8	715

TABLE XV.—District Board, Lucknow district.

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.							Debt.		
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to provincial funds.	General Administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, etc.	Miscellaneous.		Civil works.	Pounds.
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	3,204	4,905	..	141	2,495	4,330	4,304	1,07,102	..	1,773	31,527	13,697	525	133	55,711	2,311	1,125
1902-03	3,249	5,004	100	884	550	5,256	4,153	..	..	1,204	34,843	15,456	623	36	11,240	2,454	670
1903-04	2,885	4,096	50	152	599	6,207	3,992	..	..	1,394	35,377	15,609	590	35	9,952	2,728	750
1904-05	2,528	4,473	50	424	611	6,473	4,032	..	..	1,407	33,988	20,426	687	76	10,073	3,087	715
1905-06	3,251	4,039	60	293	513	3,763	3,818	76,044	..	1,635	41,832	17,556	903	158	11,755	2,075	730
1906-07	2,766	3,949	50	275	747	4,100	4,153	94,935	..	2,580	43,815	23,648	1,008	233	21,300	2,401	250
1907-08	6,707	3,989	350	152	4,576	5,893	3,655	76,662	..	2,362	71,716	22,458	2,136	503	73,472	2,725	1,540
1908-09	27,752	4,289	661	495	1,916	5,213	3,565	1,80,661	..	4,695	76,374	23,142	1,593	625	9,870	2,882	1,180
1909-10	11,270	4,191	534	551	2,396	6,146	3,926	1,41,629	..	4,543	43,866	23,515	2,105	439	62,371	2,496	2,530
1910-11	4,985	5,195	1,326	184	970	6,859	3,846	1,23,157	..	4,267	36,330	20,918	2,322	414	53,295	3,489	163
1911-12	3,977	6,894	1,327	408	1,467	8,863	3,435	1,47,910	..	4,325	41,962	27,351	2,598	490	60,233	3,859	7,110

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Lucknow.

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.								Total.	
	Oetroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Admi- nistrative collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply drain- age.		Conser- vancy.	Horti- cule and Dispen- saries.	Public works.	Public Instruc- tions.		Other head.
										Capital.	Mainte- nance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	3,23,735	21,945	11,861	5,751	...	1,00,055	4,63,347	44,328	67,995	563	46,753	1,09,323	4,835	29,346	16,276	1,03,853	4,22,801
1902-03	3,43,965	21,483	10,048	4,262	...	2,00,523	5,80,278	43,818	67,367	13,207	51,663	1,17,841	5,541	33,512	16,781	1,23,830	4,72,010
1903-04	3,77,938	...	42,602	5,611	...	1,23,470	5,49,711	45,053	67,157	62,864	52,191	1,27,902	4,768	40,856	14,117	1,60,180	5,75,173
1904-05	4,23,091	...	46,593	6,101	...	4,77,040	9,52,826	60,272	72,213	1,09,538	50,384	1,31,877	4,212	50,482	17,142	1,66,528	6,67,648
1905-06	4,37,150	...	37,616	7,131	...	1,39,322	6,15,218	68,301	10,788	2,79,173	64,185	1,48,584	5,043	92,651	21,136	1,81,241	8,80,194
1906-07	4,19,280	...	38,744	7,503	...	3,01,000	9,07,147	51,303	17,907	2,63,257	50,630	1,64,078	3,066	65,221	24,128	1,68,374	8,22,803
1907-08	4,42,759	...	37,874	8,615	...	1,00,000	8,51,200	48,791	50,336	1,67,123	56,074	1,77,728	4,238	1,03,400	26,267	3,11,527	9,45,840
1908-09	4,27,406	...	35,743	8,243	...	2,43,000	3,78,769	55,389	31,714	38,187	60,203	1,53,908	7,178	1,10,071	28,369	4,02,726	9,26,732
1909-10	4,72,747	...	41,823	14,974	...	2,70,000	2,34,989	52,500	31,085	1,04,803	63,332	1,62,020	8,450	66,342	29,441	3,53,015	9,60,068
1910-11	4,09,394	...	47,135	17,262	...	2,90,000	2,53,510	57,146	33,335	2,61,450	68,207	1,47,400	7,505	34,071	44,964	5,60,092	12,14,100
1911-12	5,06,824	...	54,283	15,448	...	1,13,000	4,71,171	59,333	34,275	3,31,002	70,470	1,42,018	7,505	1,17,635	40,303	3,87,213	11,08,359

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police, 1912-13.*

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Municipal chankidari police abolished.	Dafadars.	Chaukidars.	
Chowk ..	4	13	164		..	4	..
Hazratganj ..	4	13	160		..	..	..
Cantonment ..	2	5	60		..	..	..
Daulatganj ..	2	9	94		..	..	..
Hassanganj ..	2	8	73		..	9	..
Wazirganj ..	2	6	100		..	..	..
Saadatganj ..	2	9	77		..	2	..
Malihabad ..	3	1	15		3 18	188	10
Mohanlalganj ..	2	1	12		..	202	8
Mandiaun ..	2	1	12		..	164	12
Banthra ..	2	1	9		..	137	24
Goshainganj ..	2	1	9		1 8	171	8
Kakori ..	2	1	9		1 10	120	8
Itaunja ..	2	1	9		..	125	12
Reserve lines ..	9	21	145		..	..	..
Reserve {	Armed ..	5	44		..	..	..
	Civil ..	42	91		..	..	..
	Mounted ..	1	1		..	..	..

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1901-02 ..	161	7,070	1,402	29	1,252	138	122	5,223	1,264
1902-03 ..	123	6,890	216	26	3,386	168	115	3,530	920
1903-04 ..	128	7,274	296	27	3,750	231	117	3,562	915
1904-05 ..	145	7,846	271	24	3,550	171	140	4,327	989
1905-06 ..	197	9,567	1,355	25	3,935	200	172	5,632	1,155
1906-07 ..	243	11,768	538	23	3,464	152	210	7,450	315
1907-08 ..	252	12,063	667	23	3,265	174	219	7,927	413
1908-09 ..	203	8,519	290	6	385	..	197	8,134	290
1909-10 ..	149	5,954	277	5	381	..	144	5,573	277
1910-11 ..	152	6,404	217	5	414	..	147	5,990	217
1911-12 ..	151	6,841	229	5	439	..	146	6,402	229

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1912-13.

I.—LUCKNOW CITY.

School.	Management.	Average attendance.
A.—SECONDARY.		
I.—Boys.		
Jubilee High School	Government ..	387
Colvin Talukdars' School	Committee under Presidency of the Commr.	34
Reid Christian Collegiate School ..	American Methodist Mission Aided.	313
Queen's Anglo Sanskrit School ..	Aided	527
Wesleyan Mission High School, Sadar Bazar.	Do.	244
Husainabad High School	Government ..	230
Church Mission High School.. ..	Aided	314
Kali Charan High School	Committee under Presidency of Commr.	32
American Mission School, Nakhas ..	Aided	176
Kurmi Patshala	Do.	119
High School, Aminabad	Municipal Board ..	202
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Kazmain ..	Ditto	87
Vernacular Middle School, Naubasta ..	Ditto	60
Vernacular Middle School attached to Normal School.	Government ..	53
A. V. G. M. Lal School	Aided	87
A. V. Bastogi Patshala	Committee of Native Gentlemen.	88
Final School, Maulviganj	Municipal Board ..	51
Islamia High School	Committee of Native Gentlemen.	80
Hindu Pathshala	Ditto	199
II.—Girls.		
Model Girls' School	Government ..	170
II. Isabela Thoburn High School ..	American Methodist Mission.	250
III. Hindu Girls' School	Executive Committee, Aided.	90
IV. Municipal A. V. School, Kashmiri Mohalla.	Municipal Board ..	60
V. Purdah School	C. M. S., Private ..	20
VI. School for Muhammadan Girls, Kaisar Bagh.	Syed Karamat Husain..	40
B.—PRIVATE.		
I.—Boys.		
Raniganj School, U. P.	Municipal Board ..	200
Aliganj School, U. P.	Ditto	92
Narhi School, U. P.	Ditto	98
Saadatganj School, U. P.	Ditto	76
Husainganj School, U. P.	Ditto	154
Nayagaon School, L. P.	Ditto	77
Ghasiari Mandi School, L. P. ..	Ditto	51
Chick Mandi School, L. P.	Ditto	34
Newazganj School, L. P.	Ditto	69
Alam Nagar School, U. P.	Ditto	88
Aish Bagh School, L. P.	Ditto	16
Pata Nala School, L. P.	Ditto	87
Katra Bizan Beg School, L. P. ..	Ditto	49

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1912-13—(continued).

I.—LUCKNOW CITY.

School.	Management.	Average attend- ance.
Chauk Bazar School, U. P. ..	Municipal Board ..	74
Khattari Mohalla School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	80
Kaisar Bagh School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	33
Rakabganj School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	56
Daulatganj School, U. P. ..	Ditto ..	91
Yahyaganj School, U. P. ..	Ditto ..	52
Hatra Abu Turab Khan School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	28
Pul Gama School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	61
Bazar Jhao Lal School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	60
Kandhari Bazar School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	100
Maqbulganj School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	105
Mahbubganj School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	55
Naubasta School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	84
Maulviganj School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	98
Chauptian School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	39
Lohariganj School, U. P. ..	Ditto ..	72
Haiderganj School, U. P. ..	Ditto ..	84
Wazirganj School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	75
Aminabad School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	102
Mirza Mandi School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	45
Ganeshganj School, U. P. ..	Ditto ..	92
Jaffaya ..	Ditto ..	19
Balakgang School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	10
Bansmandi School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	18
Haidrabad School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	24
Chiranda Purwa School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	38
Husainganj School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	62
Tikaitganj School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	16
Coronation Patshala School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	27
Kayasth Patshala School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	32
II.—Girls.		
Muhammadan Girls' School, Husainganj ..	Rev. J. Reid ..	10
Hindu Girls' School, Husainganj ..	Ditto ..	16
Rustam Nagar School, U. P. ..	Municipal Education Com- mittee ..	28
Saadatganj School, U. P. ..	Ditto ..	17
Maulviganj School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	31
Chauk School, L. P. ..	Ditto ..	34
Rani Katra School ..	Ditto ..	30
Muftiganj School ..	Ditto ..	19
Baloachpura School ..	Ditto ..	15
Ladies' Pardah School, Ganeshganj ..	Honorary Manager ..	222
Hari Moti Chand School ..	Managed by a Committee ..	42
C. M. S. Mixed School ..	Epiphany Church Com- mittee ..	30

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1912-13 — (concluded).

II.—LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
		A.—SECONDARY. I.—Boys.		
Lucknow	Kakori ..	Kakori ..	A. V. Private, Middle School.	72
Malihabad {	Malihabad ..	Malihabad ..	Vernacular Middle School.	65
	Mahona ..	Itaunja ..	Ditto ..	79
Mohanlal-ganj. {	Mohanlal-ganj {	Mohanlalganj ..	Ditto ..	72
		Nagram ..	Ditto ..	84
		Amethi ..	Ditto ..	68
		II.—Girls. Nil.		

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1912.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Lucknow.	Lucknow Juggaur.	B.—PRIMARY. I.—Boys. District Board Schools.		
		Juggaur	Section A, B, I to IV.	40
		Chinhat	Ditto ..	69
		Amrai Gaon	Ditto ..	57
		Ujarion	A. and B. I to III	51
		Kankarabad	A. and B. I and II.	35
		Thawar	Ditto ..	24
		Bhadrukh	A. and B. I to IV.	72
		Int Gaon	Ditto ..	44
		Banthara	Ditto ..	76
		Bijnaur	Ditto ..	53
		Rahimnagar Paryana	Ditto ..	66
	Bijnaur ..	Amusi	35.	35
		Maunda	35.	34
		Narainpur	35.	73
		Piparsand	A. and B. I and II.	38
		Jaite Khera	A. and B. I. to III.	34
		Ain	A. and B. I and II.	54
		Kalli Pachhim	A. and B. ..	22
		Mawai P. hdiana	A. and B. ..	13
		Bhat Gaon	A. and B. I and II.	28
	Kakori ..	Kakori	A. and B. I to IV.	60
		Kattingra	A. and B. I and II.	29
Mohanlal-ganj.	Mohanlal-ganj.	PRIMARY B. I.		
		Goshaiganj	I to IV class ..	96
		Sarai Gandauli	A. and B. I to IV	60
		Bahrauli	Ditto ..	69
		Miraknagar	Ditto ..	61
		Tikanya Mau	Ditto ..	39
		Samessi	Ditto ..	52
		Qasimpur	Ditto ..	44
		Karaura	A. and B. I and II.	29
		Amethi Primary	Ditto ..	88
		Nagram do.	Ditto ..	113
		Ania Khargapur	Ditto ..	29
		Utrawan	Ditto ..	13
		Mau	Ditto ..	34
		Bakkas	A. and B. I to IV	51

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1912—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Mahanalganj—(concluded).	Mohanlal-ganj— (concl'd.)	Salempur	A. and B. I and II.	35
		Mohanlalganj Model ..	Ditto ..	44
		Amethi Training ..	Ditto ..	44
		Mahunra Kalan ..	Ditto ..	18
		Khujauli	Ditto ..	25
	Nigohan ..	A. and B. I. to IV. ..	A. and B. I to IV	87
		Sassendi	Ditto ..	92
		Madah Khera ..	A. and B. I and II.	29
		Parabia	Ditto ..	40
		Lekhna Khera ..	A. and B. I to IV	43
	Malihabad ..	Kankaha	A. and B. I and II.	30
		Jabrauli	Ditto ..	25
		Mal	A. and B. I to IV	21
		Rahimabad ..	Ditto ..	110
		Antgarhi Saura ..	Ditto ..	52
		Kasmandi Kalan ..	Ditto ..	44
		Shankarpur ..	Ditto ..	42
		Latifpur	Ditto ..	49
		Malihabad Primary ..	Ditto ..	100
		Khalispur ..	A. and B. I and II.	50
Malihabad.	Mahona ..	Bakhtayarnagar ..	Ditto ..	25
		Mandwana ..	Ditto ..	16
		Mahdoi	Ditto ..	24
		Gahdeo	A. and B. I to IV	43
		Dilawarnagar ..	A. and B. I and II.	41
		Nabi Panah ..	Ditto ..	29
		Itaunja	Ditto ..	146
		Talab Bakshi ..	Ditto ..	73
		Paharpur	Ditto ..	69
		Amaniganj	Ditto ..	73
	Lucknow ..	Mandion	Ditto ..	32
		Jam Khanwan ..	Ditto ..	57
		Bchta	A. and B. I to II	41
		Mahgawan ..	Ditto ..	72
		Bhauri	Ditto ..	39
		Mahona Primary ..	Ditto ..	69
		Kuthwara ..	Ditto ..	40
		Kumhrawan ..	A. and B. I to III	50
		Itaunja Training Class	L. P. ..	50
		Practicing School.		
		AIDED SCHOOL.		
Lucknow.	Lucknow ..	Aurangabad ..	A. and B. I ..	29
		Ghaila	A. and B. I and II.	17
		Jehta	A. and B. I ..	22

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1912—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Lucknow—(concluded).	Lucknow— (concluded).	Laulai	A. and B. I ..	21
		Pir Nagar	A. and B. I and II	19
		Ismailganj	A. and B. ..	16
		Baghamau	A. and B. I and II	19
	Bijnaur ..	Malhaur	Ditto ..	21
		Nana Mau	Ditto ..	23
		Natkur	A. and B. I ..	23
		Sarai Shahzadi	Ditto ..	26
		Nizampur Majhgawan	Ditto ..	23
		Sadullah Nagar	A. and B. I and II	15
		Mati	Ditto ..	21
		Bhaukapur	A. and B. I ..	20
		Harauni	Ditto ..	20
		Niwazi Khera	Ditto ..	23
		Latif Nagar	Ditto ..	22
		Pipri	A. and B. I ..	27
	Kakori ..	Bhaulia	A. and B. I and II	15
		Adampur Barelia	Ditto ..	27
	Mohanlal- ganj.	Malauli	Ditto ..	18
		Madan-ul-Ulama, Nag- ram.	A. and B. I ..	17
		Gomi Khera	A. and B. I and II	19
		Hoshaiuganj	A. and B. ..	31
		Husainabad	A. and B. I ..	18
		Dahiar	A. and B. and II ..	20
		Hasanpur	Ditto ..	19
		Beli Khan	A. and B. I ..	19
		Sathwara	A. and B. I and II	29
		Kapera Madarpur	Ditto ..	24
	Nigohan ..	Sheolar	Ditto ..	29
		Bastia	Ditto ..	14
		Ghuskar	Ditto ..	24
		Kharehna	Ditto ..	14
		Dei Tikar	Ditto ..	17
		Sithauli	Ditto ..	18
		Parehtha	Ditto ..	20
		Lalumar	A. and B. ..	27
		Masti Mau	A. and B. I and II	22
		Laul	A. and B. I ..	25
		Gaura	A. and B. I and II	31
		Dhanwa Sand	Ditto ..	12
		Dayalpur	Ditto ..	22
		Bhisanda	Ditto ..	16
			Ditto ..	

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1912—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Malihabad.	Malihabad	Masirha Ratan ..	A. and B. I and II	23
		Rani Para ..	Ditto ..	95
		Datuli ..	A. and B. I ..	15
		Shahzadpur ..	A. and B. I and II	22
		Mahmud Nagar ..	Ditto ..	33
		Amaniganj ..	Ditto ..	26
		Kundra Khurd ..	Ditto ..	24
		Tilaswa ..	Ditto ..	25
		Saijana ..	A. and B. I ..	26
		China ..	A. and B. I and II	37
		Gandwa Booki ..	A. only ..	27
		Karthulia ..	A. and B. I ..	26
		Tilan ..	A. and B. I and II	22
		Karend ..	Ditto ..	23
		Besantpur ..	A. and B. I ..	19
		Badian ..	A. and B. ..	24
	Mahona ..	Tewari Khera ..	A. and B. I and II	17
		Goela ..	A. and B. I and II	29
		Asti ..	A. and B. I ..	22
		Bibipur ..	A. and B. I and II	17
		Arjunpur ..	Ditto ..	19
		Rajapur ..	A. and B. I ..	19
		Zalimpur ..	A. and B. I and II	28
		Hardaurpur ..	A. and B. I ..	26
		Usarna ..	A. and B. I and II	26
		Bhainsa Mau ..	Ditto ..	24
		Deori Rokhana ..	Ditto ..	23
		B.—PRIMARY.		
		II.—Girls.		
Malihabad.	Malihabad ..	Malihabad ..	District Board Primary School.	23
	Mahona ..	Itaunja ..	Ditto ..	19
AIDED SCHOOLS.				
Lucknow	Lucknow ..	Ujarion ..	Managed by native gentlemen.	11
Malihabad.	Mahona ..	Mahona ..	Ditto ..	13
		Mandion ..	Ditto ..	17
Mohanlalgaonj.	Mohanlalgaonj	Mau ..	Ditto ..	14

